FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SELA Votes To Support Argentina, Condemns Britain A 1
Andean Pact Commission To Meet in Argentina A 1
Pact 1981 Deficit A 2
Pact-EEC Status A 2

ARGENTINA

UN Mission Denounces Vetoes, Returns 6 June B 1
British Veto Denounced B 1
U.S. Veto Criticized B 1
Miret on Mission B 2
Costa Mendez Returns From Havana Via Venezuela B 3
Leaves Havana B 3
Caracas Press Conference B 3
Arrives at Ezeiza 5 June B 4
Meets With Galtieri B 4
Galtieri Meets With Active Generals 4 June B 4
Joints Staff Communiques on Military Operations B 5
4 June Report B 5
Mount Kent Attack B 5
UK Vulcan Bomber B 5
UK Ship Transfers Wounded B 6
Veracity of Reports B 6
5 June Actions B 6
Prisoners' Treatment Protested B 7
Patrol Actions, Adjustments B 7
Wounded Personnel Transfer B 7
6 June Actions B 7
Further Details B 8
European Sources Say Invincible Out of Action B 8
Pilot's Report B 8
Preparing Mountain Troops For Falklands Battle B 9
UK Attack To Unleash Counteroffensive B 9
Military Sources on British Position in Falklands B 10
Approximately 150 British Allegedly Surrendered B 11
Narwal Survivors Interviewed on Attack B 11
Airline Denies Plane Loaded Weapons in Libya B 13
Report on USSR Installing Radar System Denied B 13
Government Closes News Agency, Newspaper B 13
LA PRENSA Details National Radios Activities [3 Jun] B 14
South Africa Denies Plans of U.S. Falklands Base B 14
2 Million Tons More of Grain May Go to USSR B 15
Executive Branch Passes 1982 Budget Law B 15
Galtieri Expected To Complete Full Term B 16
Official Denies Ministerial Resignation Reports B 16
Galtieri To Welcome Pope at Ezeiza 11 June B 16
HERALD on Haig's Role in Falklands Crisis [3 Jun] B 17

BRAZIL

Vulcan Bomber To Be Held at Argentine Request D 1
To Dismantle Missile [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 5 Jun] D 1
British Use of Bacteriological Weapons Charged D 1

COLOMBIA

President Announces Lifting of State of Siege F 1
Military Said Pleased With Outcome of Elections F 1
Group Planned To Kill Lopez Michelsen, Army Says F 1

MEXICO

Conflicting Versions Given of Incident in Puebla M 1
Defense School Delegation Concludes Cuba Visit M 1
Disaster Relief Readied for Nicaragua Victims M 1
Correspondent Views U.S. Aims in Falklands M 1

PANAMA

Argentine Residents on U.S. Military Supplies N 1
[MATUTINO 4 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Civil Guards Destroy Counterrevolutionary Camps P 1
[Managua]
Anti-Sandinist Groups Curbed P 1
Costa Mendez' Trip to Cuba Termed 'Humiliating' P 2
Government Continues Restrictions on Foreigners P 2

EL SALVADOR

Army Dislodging Guerrillas in Chalatenango P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Jun]
Clash With Guerrillas [EL MUNDO 5 Jun] P 4
Assembly Commission To Investigate Murders P 4
[DIARIO LATINO 1 Jun]
D'Aubuisson 4 June Press Conference Reported P 4
[EL MUNDO 5 Jun]

GUATEMALA

Offer of Military Aid Accepted by Argentina P 5
UK Violation of Airspace To Be Protested P 5
Minister Rejects Nonaligned Group Membership P 5
Rios Montt Says No Money for Constituent Assembly P 6

HONDURAS

Boundaries Commission Meets; Reaches Agreement P 6
Government Denies Refugees Are Harassed P 6
[EL HERALDO 4 Jun]

NICARAGUA

Gracsa Manager Denies Paredes Owns Stock P 7
Raul Castro Tours Areas Affected by Floods P 8
Cuba To Provide Telecommunications Equipment P 8
Soviet Diplomat Delivers Donation to Red Cross P 9
Tinoco Denies Knowledge of Junta Shuffle P 9
Pastora Envisions New Nicaraguan Government P 10
Tinoco Sees 'New Situation' Arising From TIAR P 11

CUBA

Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau Meeting Ends Q 1
Final Communique Reported Q 1
Draft Resolution Modified Q 2
Message Condemns Israel Q 3
Castro Press Conference Q 3
Iranian Foreign Minister Addresses Conference [IRNA] Q 5
Meets With Fidel [IRNA] Q 6
Castro, Panama's Royo Discuss Falklands Q 6
Salvadorans Attend Meeting, Hold Press Conference Q 7
PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Interviewed at Meeting Q 8
Iraq's Hammadi Meets Nonaligned Committee Members [INA] Q 8
Argentina's Costa Mendez Leaves for Caracas Q 8

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Jorge Blanco Dismisses Relations With Cuba R 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Pinochet Denies Reports Currency To Be Devalued V 1

ECUADOR

Hurtado Sends 'Urgent' Message to Argentina, UK V 1

SELA VOTES TO SUPPORT ARGENTINA, CONDEMNS BRITAIN

PA041505 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1824 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- At the close of a 2-day emergency meeting here today, the Latin American Economic System, SELA, condemned the economic reprisals the EEC, the United States and other industrialized countries have adopted against Argentina. A joint communique signed by the 26 member countries states that those industrialized countries -- Ireland and Italy were excluded -- committed "an extremely grave act." The SELA members note that this act posed a threat to their sovereignty and economic security and violated their "inalienable right to independent development."

In its preamble, the SELA declaration stresses that "Latin America rejects the application of these illegal measures" and asserts that this experience must be used to adopt a strategy that will permit Latin America to safeguard its security and economic independence. The document adds that, in view of the emergency, the SELA member countries have agreed to provide economic assistance to Argentina to permit it to cope with the situation caused by these measures. The reprisals were announced and implemented after Argentine troops occupied the Malvinas archipelago to exert Argentina's sovereignty over the disputed islands.

In order to supply the assistance to Argentina, SELA created an action committee which began working immediately and will hold its first formal session in Buenos Aires soon, SELA sources added. The committee will chart the assistance plans and coordinate a cooperation program. It is composed of 18 of the 26 SELA member countries and excludes the English-speaking countries as well as Haiti and Colombia.

A spokesman at the meeting said Colombia and Haiti will join the commission later, but did not explain why Grenada, Guyana, Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica are not part of it. Paraguay was excluded because it has not ratified the agreement that created SELA.

SELA Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora said the document issued at the close of the meeting is a strong denouncement of "the illegal nature of the measures" adopted by the EEC, the United States and other industrialized countries. Alzamora said it was "a massive show of support" reaffirmed by the participation of all member countries. He said this shows "not only that Latin America is going to be different but that it has already begun being different." He listed as one of the chief results of the meeting the fact that the Latin American countries were convinced that they need the means "to turn their feelings into decisions and their words into deeds." "Otherwise they would not believe or respect us, and consequently we would not be able to defend our honor or interests effectively," he warned.

The meeting coincided with an Argentine promise to diversify its exports and replace Europe with Latin America as its leading market. According to statistics supplied by SELA, the EEC imported $2.3 billion worth of goods from Argentina in 1980.

ANDEAN PACT COMMISSION TO MEET IN ARGENTINA

PA041520 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 June 82

[Text] Orlando Alcivar Santos, Ecuadorean minister of industries, commerce and integration, has announced that the Cartagena Agreement Commission will meet in Buenos Aires 24-25 June (?at the invitation) of the Republic of Argentina, to finalize preliminary agreements reached in Lima and to adopt a number of complementary measures designed to most effectively implement resolutions made in support of Argentina.

Pact 1981 Deficit

PA042017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jun (AFP) -- The Cartagena Agreement Board released a report here today that reveals that the Andean Pact registered a $2-billion deficit in its 1981 balance of payments. The report adds that the deficit contrasts sharply with the 1980 surplus of more than $3 billion. It also points out that the five Andean Pact countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) are facing identical problems due to the world economic crisis, which affects the organization's overall production.

The analysis notes that the main causes were the drop in exports, with unfavorable results. The official report says that "all of the Andean countries except Venezuela suffered from this, especially Bolivia and Peru, which export minerals." It explains that consequently the subregion's purchasing power dropped by 3 percent, which made matters worse for the countries that don't export oil. In Peru's case, its purchasing power dropped by 12 percent in comparison to the previous year.

As of November 1981 prices for coffee dropped by 12.5 percent, fishmeal by 19 percent, copper by 24 percent, silver by 55 percent and even oil by 16.9 percent.

The report also points out that the continuous increase in interest rates for the U.S. dollar, which went from 8.7 percent in 1979 to 163 [as received] percent (average) in 1981, hiked the cost of that foreign exchange, causing unprecedented increases in monies budgeted to service debts. Likewise, the board revealed that the balance of the group's external debt increased by about $2.3 billion and that interest payments rose to more than $6 billion. The annual report says this represents 20 percent of the organization's total exports, "which has critical significance for Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru."

The analysis points out that the agriculture and livestock experienced positive growth (3.7 percent) for the second consecutive year. As a whole, it was the sector with the fastest rate of development. This proved to be one of the most rapidly expanding activities in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia, whereas in Venezuela it dropped significantly (minus 2.8 percent).

In addition, the Andean countries had to face sharp instability in their public economies, barring Venezuela. The board says this prompted the governments to adopt policies of austerity, resulting in a drop in public spending. Nevertheless, the board ends its report by emphasizing that the Andean Group has a solid and productive future if it is revitalized politically by its member-countries.

Pact-EEC Status

PA052140 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- According to (Saulo Arboleda), Colombia's minister to the EEC, the Malvinas conflict could lead to the collapse of the cooperation agreement between the EEC and the Andean Pact.

The draft cooperation agreement between the two organizations was about to be signed, but it has not become final because of the Malvinas war. The signing will be delayed for some time because there are matters that must be readjusted, he said.

UN MISSION DENOUNCES VETOES, RETURNS 6 JUNE

British Veto Denounced

PY050311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Tonight the Argentine mission to the United Nations denounced the British veto of a Security Council resolution requesting a cease-fire in the Malvinas war as evidence that the British position is not supported by international law.

In a communique, released a few moments after the council rejected the draft resolution, the Argentine mission said that the British and U.S. veto prevented the council from exercising the responsibility entrusted by the UN Charter for maintaining peace and international security, even in its minimum expression, such as this request for a cease-fire which could have saved human lives and stopped the war.

The Argentine communique says that the veto shows the lack of legal basis of the British position and the lack of support by the international community to its policy of aggression.

The draft resolution, sponsored by Spain and Panama, received the necessary nine votes for its approval but ran into the Anglo-U.S. veto, although the U.S. delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick uselessly tried to change her negative vote to one of abstention.

The Argentine communique says that the real intention of Great Britain, supported by the United States, is the reestablishment of a colonial regime in America and that the war unleashed by Great Britain on Argentina is an unequal and unjust war between a Latin American developing country and a great power member of NATO supported by practically all its allies.

The declaration adds that the only intelligent solution is a negotiation making possible the decolonization of the islands, the recognition of Argentine sovereignty and the consideration of the interest of Great Britain and the small number of inhabitants of the islands.

If this solution is not reached, the war will continue and will be as long as necessary. Sooner or later, it will have no other end than the final incorporation of the islands to Argentine territory. Its cost in human lives, the result of material and moral damages and its international consequences will be the exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom.

U.S. Veto Criticized

PY052023 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1936 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- A high government spokesman said this afternoon that the U.S. decision of wishing to make, after the fact, the U.S. veto an abstention was absurd and even politically dishonest.

He said: "If it intended to please both God and the Devil it did not succeed. If, on the other hand, it implies a belated recognition of the seriousness of that stance [the veto], then perhaps there is still room for reasonable and, above all, responsible positions."

The spokesman referred in these terms to the deep and unconcealed feeling of annoyance which this has called forth in the Argentine Government.

After explaining that the draft resolution for a cease-fire in the Malvinas Islands was supported by the nine votes necessary for approval, the spokesman stated that we took the British position for granted; after all, it was only consistent with its permanent policy of aggression against Argentina, but the new endorsement given by President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig for Mrs Thatcher's anachronistic colonialist adventure was incomprehensible and even unacceptable to us.

The government source then referred to the growing depth of the breach that is opening itself between North America and Latin America. He said that hemispheric relations will be disturbed for a long time. U.S. indifference toward the OAS and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty has become clear, as well as the lack of interest the United States feels toward us, since the U.S. veto was totally unnecessary, unless there was a wish to deliberately deepen that breach or put an end to the inter-American system once and for all.

Miret on Mission

PY062026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- Planning Secretary Brig Jose Miret said today, upon arrival at Ezeiza Airport, that after the British-U.S. veto of the cease-fire at the UN Security Council, Argentina will continue to do all but humiliating itself before the UK's arrogance.

Brigadier Miret returned this morning from New York together with Foreign Under Secretary Enrique Ros, Military Household Chief Rear Adm Roberto Moya and Gen Miguel Mallea Gil, military attache to the embassy in Washington after participating in the meeting of the UN Security Council.

Asked about his opinion of the meeting of the UN Security Council, Brigadier Miret said that Great Britain was practically alone and isolated since nine countries voted in favor of the cease-fire resolution, with four abstensions and vetoes only from Great Britain and the United States which still tried to change its veto to an abstension.

Miret -- the only member of the delegation who made declarations -- said: "The Security Council whose objective is to maintain peace does not function nor will it ever function as long as some powers have veto rights and, in addition, the omnipotence to attack other countries without even receiving an admonition. In this meeting all the Security Council member countries were overpowered by one of them singlehandedly."

The planning secretary said that now everything is in the hands of the UN secretary general. He can continue to search for formulas to bring the two disputing countries closer to a peaceful solution because Resolution 505 authorized him to do so.

Referring to the U.S. delegate's attempt to change her vote at the UN Security Council, Miret said: "I believe that this was due to pressures from some U.S. Government leaders, Mrs Kirkpatrick among them, in favor of Latin America."

Asked whether some other attempt at bringing about a cease-fire was foreseeable, Miret replied: "All the UN Security Council resolutions are in effect until they are fully complied with. Paragraphs 2 and 4 of Resolution 505 uphold the secretary general's option to try to bring the two parties toward a cease-fire. Any move in that direction, however, will have to be made by Great Britain because we have already done all we can."

To a question as to whether the cease-fire would depend on the military plans, Miret answered this way: "During a conflict diplomatic plans go hand in hand with military plans, and so the evolution of military actions will influence the diplomatic situation."

COSTA MENDEZ RETURNS FROM HAVANA VIA VENEZUELA

Leaves Havana

PY041718 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today ended his visit to Cuba after attending a meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries.

Costa Mendez, who departed from Jose Marti Airport, left for the Venezuelan capital where he will meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and with his Venezuelan counterpart Jose Zambrano Velasco.

The foreign minister will return to Buenos Aires tonight.

Caracas Press Conference

PY052200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[By Jose de Thomas]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- Before a small group of photographers and television cameramen today, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez was able to express clearly and concisely his country's thesis that the conflicts over the Malvinas Islands is evidence that the Northern countries are not willing to hold a dialogue with those of the South. Within this context, Costa Mendez easily answered the questions over whether the conflict had caused a rapprochement between his country and the ideological position of Cuba and therefore of the Soviet Union.

The foreign minister said: There is no problem of ideologies in this conflict. He added taht what is at stake here is American security in the face of extracontinental aggression and what is at stake also is Latin American unity.

Costa Mendez then reiterated his thesis that the great loser in this conflict is the United States which instead of having to choose between political ideologies, found itself in the dilemma of having to choose between two treaties.

The minister said: The United States had to choose between NATO and the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] and opted for the first one, despite the fact that its future is with Latin America and not with a decaying Great Britain.

Then he explained that he was surprised to see how the United States still did not understand Latin America, stressing that even Colombia had changed its position and Chile supported Argentina within the Latin American Economic System (SELA) convention.

The Argentine foreign minister said that the best thing for the United States would have been to opt for neutrality.

When he was asked whether his statement that defined Cuba as the pride of the Caribbean implied a rapprochement with the left, Costa Mendez explained that his statement should be taken within the framework of historical projection and the geographical question. Therefore it is well known that I was not referring to a particular policy at a specific time.

Regarding the possibility that an Organization of American States or a inter-American development bank will be created exclusively by Latin American states, the minister said that this was an old project, I would say an old desire. I believe that the situation caused by the Malvinas crisis and the clear division which has been established between the United States and the rest of Latin America, will give new enthusiasm to those who believe this way.

This will give new topicality to the project of institutions which are strictly Latin American. I believe that this is a project which is really interesting, the foreign minister added. He continued: I repeat this has acquired a new topicality and concerns not only the foreign ministries but also those who analyze the problems in this part of the world. I see a great future for that project.

When he was asked if he had come to Venezuela to request military aid, the Argentine foreign minister answered negatively and said: I have basically come to thank the Venezuelan Government, the Venezuelan policy-makers and all the Venezuelan people for the fraternal aid they have given us. He stressed that this was a visit of gratitude.

Then so as not to leave the topic thus, Costa Mendez answered another question saying that his country supports Venezuela in its claim over the Essequibo territory.

The foreign minister said that Venezuela will always have Argentina's support, when he was asked about the territory where Venezuela claims about 160,000 square kilometers which was deprived of by Great Britain in an invalid decision in 1899.

Arrives at Ezeiza 5 June

FYO52227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2221 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 1910.

The foreign minister came from Venezuela. Earlier he had attended a meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in Havana.

Meets With Galtieri

FYO60313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- A meeting held tonight at Government House by the president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, Interior Minister Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean and Presidential Secretary General Hector Norrerto Iglesias ended at 2320.

The meeting, which had begun at 2115, lasted 2 hours.

GALTIERI MEETS WITH ACTIVE GENERALS 4 JUNE

FYO41712 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1655 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- The meeting of active generals, presided over by Commander Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, which started at 1000 at the Libertador Building, army headquarters, ended at 1330.

The meeting was attended by all generals who have commands in the country, except for those who are at the South Atlantic Theater of Operations and it was of an informative nature.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

4 June Report

PY042126 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2120 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 126]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that today, 4 June 1982, ground operations in the Malvinas area have continued. There have been isolated actions of Argentine patrols and artillery fire against Mount Kent, Mount Challenger and against enemy positions located west of Two Sisters Hill.

The Argentine anticraft fire repelled an enemy attack against Puerto Argentino. The enemy's activity is decreasing, particularly air operations.

Mount Kent Attack

PY050205 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0158 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 127]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that today, 4 June 1982, there were extensive bomb attacks perpetrated in the Mount Kent area.

The attacks were perpetrated by Argentine Air Force planes which carried out raids against enemy troops and reconnaissance and exploration flights.

It must be noted that there was no opposition or activity by the enemy air force during the day.

UK Vulcan Bomber

PY050300 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0232 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 128]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that regarding the mission of the British Air Force Vulcan plane, which was forced to land at Galeao Airport in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, because of a lack of fuel, it must be noted:

1. This plane was on its way back after perpetrating a bombing mission on the Malvinas which did not cause any damage.

2. In addition to the bombing attack, the plane was also supposed to perpetrate a missile attack which failed because the plane's missile launching system jammed.

3. Because of the jamming and the threat of an explosion, the plane headed for Rio de Janeiro where it arrived under critical flight range conditions, that is, almost without any fuel.

4. Based on this, it is obvious that the Vulcan operation under these conditions is complex, dangerous,and ineffective.

5. It can be presumed with an acceptable degree of certainty that only the lack of proper air means in the Malvinas area justifies the aforementioned operation.

6. Based on the aforementioned items, it is obvious that the disabling of the Invincible aircraft carrier and the sinking of the Atlantic Conveyor which was carrying airplanes and helicopters has had a great repercussion on British air power.

7. The Brazilian Government is now studying the issue so as to adopt the pertinent measures.

UK Ship Transters Wounded

PY051327 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1316 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 129]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that yesterday, 4 June 1982, the Argentine hospital ship Bahia Paraiso carried out the scheduled meeting with the British hospital ship Uganda and it embarked 47 Argentine wounded persons.

The ship Bahia Paraiso is currently sailing toward Port Fox and Port Howard where it will pick up other wounded persons and transport them to the mainland.

Veracity of Reports

PY051652 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1636 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 130]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that on 3 June 1982, the British Ministry of Defense reported that four of its ships had to be withdrawn from the area of operations to be repaired as a result of the damage suffered during the confrontations with the Argentine forces. The class 42 destroyer Glasgow and the Leander class frigate Argonaut were identified as being among the four above-mentioned ships.

The confirmation of these events, which had been previously denied are unacknowledged by the British Government, is proof of the veracity with which the evolution of events is being reported through these communiques.

5 June Actions

PY051919 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 131]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the belligerent actions which were carried out up to 1200 today, 5 June 1982, consisted of interdictory fire in the area surrounding Puerto Argentino carried out by Argentine artillery, reinforcement and the filling out of our own defensive areas, and patrol and exploration operations by both armies.

No actions were carried out by enemy planes.

Prisoners' Treatment Protested

PY052120 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2042 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 132]

[Text] In view of press reports from London that Argentine soldiers who are prisoners have reportedly been compelled to find and defuse explosive materials in the Goose Green and Port Darwin area, the Joint Staff reports that the Argentine Government is looking with the deepest concern upon the violation of what has been expressly established in the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war this would imply.

Article 25 of that convention expressly establishes that no prisoner may be employed in work of an unhealthy or dangerous nature, unless it be by his own free will. In view of the nature of this event and in case it is strictly in accordance with what has taken place, it has a fundamental bearing on the preservation of the human rights of prisoners of war.

Patrol Actions, Adjustments

PY060203 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 133]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that patrol actions and shelling by land artillery have been undertaken by the Argentine forces today, 5 June 1982. Small adjustments of our positions continued. The lines of contact with the enemy remained almost static, and a very reduced activity took place along those lines. It should be pointed out that the type of actions which occur on land are relatively slower than those of air and/or naval operations and that land operations therefore create expectations caused by the information vacuum which occurs, particularly under the present circumstances of preparations for action preliminary to big operations.

Wounded Personnel Transfer

PY061602 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1545 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 134]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the Argentine hospital ship Bahia Paraiso rendezvoused with the British hospital ship Uganda and took on 47 wounded soldiers. Later it also took wounded personnel from Fox Bay and Howard Bay, Gran Malvina Island, and sailed at 2200 yesterday, 5 June 1982, toward a port of our maritime coast, where it will disembark the above-mentioned personnel who will be transferred to hospital units.

6 June Actions

PY061901 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 135]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that, until noon today 6 June 1982, belligerent activities in the Malvinas region consisted of operations of offensive reconnaissance and bombardment during the night by the Argentine Air Force; evacuation of wounded soldiers aboard the hospital ship Bahia Paraiso; harrassment shelling with field artillery; and reinforcement of the defensive deployment.

The enemy is staying motionless in its positions, but some enemy aircraft and moving patrol vehicles have been observed.

Further Details

PY070333 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0316 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 136]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the following actions took place yesterday, 6 June 1982, at the front lines:

Argentine reconnaissance patrols came in contact and engaged in combat with the enemy, as a result of which enemy troops retreated, leaving behind equipment which confirms the presence of personnel of the 42d Marines command.

It was also noted that enemy vehicles without occupants are stuck in the mud in the zone of Mount Fitzroy. There was also exchange of artillery fire between the two sides which caused no casualties among Argentine forces.

EUROPEAN SOURCES SAY INVINCIBLE OUT OF ACTION

PY061500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] London, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- European diplomatic sources stated here this morning that the aircraft carrier Invincible had to be withdrawn from the zone of conflict in the Malvinas Islands due to the damage caused by the Argentine Air Force.

The sources added that the aircraft carrier is out of action, and that this explains the cessation of air activities by the British forces on the archipelago.

"The Invincible is returning defeated," they added.

According to Argentine officials, the nucleus of the fleet was attacked by the air force that defends the islands in dispute with an Exocet missile and two powerful bombs. Sources close to the Argentine Government have indicated that the damaged aircraft carrier was the Invincible. To date, however, London has not admitted its withdrawal from the crisis zone.

The Invincible is returning north at this moment, the sources added. This explains why the incursions of British planes on the islands have been almost totally interrupted, the sources stated, and added that although the Thatcher government does not admit it, the Invincible is returning defeated.

London has officially admitted that its flagship was attacked but did not report on the extent of the damage and much less whether the damage made its withdrawal from the zone necessary.

Pilot's Report

PY042132 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2037 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (LATIN-REUTERS) -- A daily in Mendoza City said today that an Argentine Air Force pilot reported just before being shot down last Sunday that an Exocet missile hit a British aircraft carrier.

The morning paper MENDOZA reproduces the last radio contact with Lt Jose Daniel Vasquez, who was flying in his Skyhawk fighter-bomber behind the missile launched against the ship from a distance of 40 km.

The daily said that the pilot's last message before his plane crashed was: I am seeing it. It is an aircraft carrier. There are flames of fire and a lot of smoke. The missile hit it squarely. Now I am going toward it in the trail left by the rocket. Now...bombs away... attention, number two. Confirm the damage. I am turning away to the right.

The Argentine high military command has said that an aircraft carrier which military sources identified as the Invicible was put out of action on 30 May and that two of the four Skyhawks that participated in the attack did not return to their bases.

The British Defense Ministry has denied that the Invincible has been hit.

PREPARING MOUNTAIN TROOPS FOR FALKLANDS BATTLE

PY060258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0112 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- A military source has disclosed that the Argentine Army is preparing mountain troops to be sent to the Malvinas Islands. Those troops are specially trained for fighting on the type of ground and in the low temperatures prevailing in that region and have the suitable equipment, the source said.

He also asserted that this is a result of the statement made by the Chilean Government that Argentina should not worry, since its back is well guarded. It is therefore unnecessary to keep those troops in the border area in view of the need to make those high-quality troops available for the battle being fought in the Malvinas.

UK ATTACK TO UNLEASH COUNTEROFFENSIVE

PY041911 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 Jun 82

[By Michel Henault]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Authorized military sources reported in Buenos Aires today that the attack against Puerto Argentino will unleash a simultaneous counteroffensive against the British positions in San Carlos, Port Darwin and Goose Green by the Argentine commandoes who are deployed in the Malvinas.

The three British beachheads, which are located in the northern part of Soledad Island and which serve as staging areas for the ground forces that are currently surrounding the capital, will be attacked by the rearguard of over 2,000 Argentine soldiers from the troops that were defending the remaining part of the archipelago, it was noted.

According to these sources, these units -- among them some 1,500 professional from special groups -- have already taken a position to open a second front that will catch the British between two fires.

The Argentine Air Force is allegedly prepared to support this counteroffensive, and its operational capability is almost intact, as Air Force Commander in Chief Basilio Lami Dozo has recently reasserted.

It seems that the Argentine Air Force has received reinforcements in the way of war material, equipment and even ammunition from friendly countries.

According to reliable military sources, these reinforcements include Exocet missiles, with which the squadron of Super Etendard planes is fully equipped.

The weather conditions -- cold, snow and winds -- continue to be especially harsh for the British soldiers who are out under the open sky. According to Argentine military analysts, the reason for the British soldiers not attacking yet is due to difficulties in getting supplies and to the lack of air cover.

The activity of the Sea Harrier planes is very reduced, almost nil. The number of helicopter sorties is small and are carried out in such a way as to avoid exposing them to the fire of our batteries stationed around Puerto Argentino, it was noted at Argentine Air Force headquarters today. [Words indistinct] patrols who were engaged in clashes which caused no casualties. It was officially reported in Buenos Aires that the batteries had opened fire in the area of Mount Kent. According to the Argentines, the main body of the British troops who are preparing an attack against Puerto Argentino, which is a fortress now, are concentrated in the area of Mount Kent.

Thanks to the air bridge, which was not interrupted according to what was learned from a reliable source in Buenos Aires, the Argentine troops now amount to 9,000 men, some 30 to 40 percent of whom are professional military men.

Hercules C-130 aircraft have transported a large amount of war materiel in the past few days, including heavy artillery units, ammunition and medicines, it was said.

MILITARY SOURCES ON BRITISH POSITION IN FALKLANDS

PY051921 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 5 Jun 82

[By Michel Henault]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (AFP) -- The lack of activity by the Sea Harriers and the silence of the British artillery during the latest bombardments by Argentine aviation confirm for the experts in Buenos Aires the difficulties that the British expeditionary corps is experiencing in the Southern Atlantic.

According to these experts, the land forces that disembarked on Soledad Island 2 weeks ago should have already launched their attack against the capital, Puerto Argentino, at least 48 hours ago.

The latest communiques of the Argentine Joint Staff pointed out a reduction in the Royal Navy's fighter bombers operations and a reduction in movements on the Fresinet peninsula, where the British forces have their positions surrounding Puerto Argentino.

The Argentine specialists have evaluated these details, thus confirming that the lack of support for land actions is due to the knocking out of the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible and the loss of the transport ship Atlantic Conveyor.

For these same military experts there is now no doubt that the aviation and the Super Etendards of the Argentine Navy have completely changed the strategy of the Royal Navy.

The retaking of the Malvinas is more difficult than was foreseen, and the British can now only count on for the most difficult stage of the conflict -- the assault against Puerto Argentino -- considerably diminished forces and support, a qualified military source explained today.

According to this same source, there are 5,000 British soldiers on Soledad Island, no more. Taking into account the casualties during the 15 days of fighting after the landing, only 2,500 can be used for the assault on the capital, and they will not have air cover, "this being a risk that the British commanders do not wish to take."

Only 2,500 because the British know that in the case of an attack against Puerto Argentino our forces on the rest of the archipelago will open a second front at the rearguard of their three positions: San Carlos, Puerto Darwin and Goose Green from the south of Soledad and East Falkland and they would have to defend these three points, he added.

The weather conditions, which are getting worse on the archipelago, imply added difficulties for the British who, under the open sky, have very few means of protection against the snow and the temperature, which ranges from 2 to 15 degrees [centigrade] below zero, he also indicated.

A newspaper in southern Argentina asserted today that some British soldiers who were on the verge of freezing surrendered to an Argentine patrol. This information has not been confirmed.

The weather and the climate are playing in our favor. Each day that goes by undermines the resistence of the enemy. We are in a position to wait. The British no. This was stressed in the corridors of the high command of Southern Atlantic operations.

APPROXIMATELY 150 BRITISH ALLEGEDLY SURRENDERED

PY041440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Trelew, 4 Jun (NA) -- According to information released by a high military source to the daily JORNADA of this city, a group of approximately 150 British soldiers surrendered to the Argentine forces near Puerto Argentino.

According to the report, the British soldiers were in a state of almost complete exhaustion and were half frozen.

The incident, revealed by a military source which the daily JORNADA termed as reliable, took place early last night.

NARWAL SURVIVORS INTERVIEWED ON ATTACK

PY040317 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

["60 Minutes" correspondent interview with crew members of fishing boat Narwal on arrival in Buenos Aires on 3 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Those fishermen who had to go through a unbelievable odyssey after their ship, the Narwal, was attacked and sunk by the British, have finally arrived in Buenos Aires. This is what they told us.

[Question] Where were you at that moment?

[Answer] I was sleeping and the bomb passed through my bed.

[Question] How many bombs?

[Answer] The only one which passed and killed this guy, the "Turtle."

[Question] How long did the sinking last?

[Answer] The ship did not sink.

[Question] Where were you taken?

[Answer] To the Invincible.

[Question] How long did you stay there?

[Answer] I don't know. We lost all notion of time. I had no watch.

[Question] How did they treat you?

[Answer] The treatment was good.

[Question to another survivor] What did you feel at that moment?

[Answer] We were in the middle of the sea, completely defenseless. And then planes came to attack us.

[Question] Did the planes attack the lifeboats many times?

[Answer] The lifeboats were on the side of the ship. We were trying to repair a hole and then a Sea Harrier showed up and dropped a bomb and it attacked, out of rage I suppose, it machinegunned the people who were on the lifeboats.

[Question to commander of Narwal] How did the attack start?

[Answer] Well, a first Harrier came and carried out a kind of reconnaissance.

[Question] At what altitude?

[Answer] Well, rather low, I cannot estimate the altitude but quite low. The motors could be heard perfectly well. The Harrier is an easily identified plane because it has four bombs, two smaller and two large ones. Besides we had seen them before.

[Question] Sporadically?

[Answer] Yes. Then two Harriers appeared and the attack started.

[Question] How long did the attack last?

[Answer] Well, you mean the total period?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] Well, it started at 0900 and it was about 1500 to 1530 in the afternoon when we left the ships aboard the helicopters they brought.

[Question] Did they attack lifeboats?

[Answer] Yes, true. We had the lifeboats, and at a certain moment they were directly attacked and rendered useless. The first attack killed one man, the bomb completely cut off the leg of one guy at the groin. And the other wounded were on the lifeboat, except one. Let us say four wounded, two of them seriously wounded -- one of them was wounded in his eye -- were on the lifeboat.

AIRLINE DENIES PLANE LOADED WEAPONS IN LIBYA

PY051505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (AFP) -- The Aerolineas Argentinas office in Brazil denied today reports published by a Brazilian newspaper that indicate that two planes of that company made a technical stopover this week at the Brazilian airport in Recife, heading for Buenos Aires, carrying a cargo of weapons loaded in Libya.

Consulted by AFP, the Aerolineas Argentinas office asserted that the flight plan of the two planes confirms that they took off from Las Palmas and not from Libyan territory.

Recife's newspaper DIARIO DE PERNAMBUCO asserted in its Thursday issue: "Two Boeing 707 cargo planes belonging to Aerolineas Argentinas, with no known departure point or destination, made a technical stopover on Tuesday at the Guararapes Airport."

The newspaper report adds: "Rumors circulated yesterday that indicated that the two planes were presumably carrying weapons for the Malvinas that had been loaded in Libya, something that occurred just over a week ago."

It also states that an employee of the Brazilian aviation company Varig, which gives logistical support to Aerolineas Argentinas in Recife, expressed his incredulity about the rumors, because, he said, Varig's technical personnel, who were the only airport personnel to board the two planes, did not inspect the cargo sector.

REPORT ON USSR INSTALLING RADAR SYSTEM DENIED

PY041550 Buenos Aires NOTICAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1532 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- A high military source categorically denied to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the Soviet Union is installing a radar system along the Argentine coast.

The source stated that "it is crazy, the British think we learned how to fly and make war 2 months ago."

The military spokesman added that "Argentina has had its own radar, of different origin, for a long time. Therefore we are able to control all maritime and air movement on the Patagonia coast."

In this way the spokesman refuted a report published by a U.S. newspaper, the Los Angeles TIMES, stating that "Soviet technicians are installing a sophisticated radar system, costing millions, along he Argentine coast."

The sources, which the daily consulted, asserted that the project "would be of little use in the current fighting but could be of great value if the British decide to attack the Argentine mainland.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES NEWS AGENCY, NEWSPAPER

PY050144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The executive branch reported tonight that the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency and the newspaper EL PATAGONICO from Comodoro Rivadavia have been closed for 3 days for having violated dispositions regarding reports of military information on the South Atlantic conflict.

The closure will be from 0000, 5 June until 2400, 7 June.

The decree ends by noting that the Argentine federal police will adopt the necessary measures for enforcing what is established in the article that orders the closure of both information sources.

LA PRENSA DETAILS NATIONAL RADIOS ACTIVITIES

PY041918 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] During a press conference held at Radio Nacional, a report was made on some aspects related to the functional characteristics of the overseas service of the Argentine National Radio (RAE). The meeting was attended by Radio LRA-1 director Manuel Enrique Fentanes, and RAE's coordinator Julio Lagos. During the meeting, Col Ricardo Manuel Subiela, the national director of the Official Radio Broadcasting Service, talked on "how the world is presently listening to Argentine news in view of the conflict with Great Britain." The European countries, he noted, want to listen to our news mainly to learn the truth about events. This is expressed every day in letters which flow in constantly from different parts of the world. These letters are answered in the language they are written in.

Subiela said: "It is evident that due to the equipment we are working with, which dates back to a time when the Official Radio Broadcasting Service was not adequately serviced from the viewpoint of its importance, that we do not have powerful enough equipment for our broadcasts. This is so especially in view of the present electronic confrontations despite our power output of 100 kw.

He noted that "due to the ever increasing and special work, the engineers, technicians and personnel are making the most of our broadcasting stations since the improvements made to our antenna."

Colonel Subiela said that RAE's objective is to disseminate national culture abroad and that their casts are currently being aired in eight languages: Italian, Portuguese, French, Japanese, Spanish, English, German and Arabic.

Subiela also said that until a few days ago RAE was broadcasting on only one frequency, but that that frequency was being interfered with by the BBC in the wake of the South Atlantic conflict. Subiela said that for that reason RAE began broadcasting on four frequencies: 6060, 9690, 11710, and 15345 Khz, and that as of last Tuesday it is also doing so on 6180 Khz, which is aired from a broadcasting station located in a province in the western part of the country. This is how the overseas service operates and, the service is being rendered around the clock for the above-mentioned reasons.

On his part, RAE's coordinator Julio Lagos expressed his desire to share with his present colleagues "RAE's wonderful experience, which exceeds even what the most enthusiastic of us could have imagined from the viewpoint of its capabilities and the results which have been obtained. With all the technical improvements that were introduced to our service, the listener's response, which after all continues to be the best gift to the broadcasting work, may become a far more interesting one."

Lagos concluded by saying that RAE answers all letters by sending brochures and a cassette with the "Malvinas March," along with local music, if requested.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES PLANS OF U.S. FALKLANDS BASE

PY050348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- Francis Tothill, South African ambassador to Buenos Aires, has stated that the report saying that there is an alliance of the United Kingdom, the United States and South Africa for the purpose of setting up a U.S. base in the Malvinas is totally groundless.

He says in a statement that South Africa holds the position of maintaining friendly relations with both parties in the current conflict, and that it is regrettable that that position is adduced in order to justify a certain point of view.

He also draws attention to the statement released by the South African foreign affairs and information minister on 8 April, establishing South Africa's complete neutrality in the conflict between the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the Malvinas.

2 MILLION TONS MORE OF GRAIN MAY GO TO USSR

PY051651 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] In statements that he made to the press on Thursday, Economy Minister Roberto Alemann reported that the negotiations that have been carried out by Agriculture Under Secretary David Lacroze in the Soviet Union lead to the belief that there will be an additional sale of another 2 million tons of grain to that country, on top of what has already been negotiated.

At the end of his talks in Moscow, the Argentine official, who met with those who are responsible for Soviet foreign trade, did not make any statements. He indicated that he wished to inform Minister Alemann in Buenos Aires before giving details of his talks in the Soviet capital.

Lacroze met with Foreign Trade Vice Minister Boris Gordevev and Alexey Mazhulo and with representatives of the Exportkhleb enterprise, the first that is charged with the purchase of grain for the Soviet Union.

Lacroze departed yesterday from Moscow for Frankfurt, from where he will return to our country.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH PASSES 1982 BUDGET LAW

PY041756 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1239 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has passed Law No 22,602 on the national budget for the 1982 fiscal year. The text of this law will be disseminated by the Ministry of Economy today.

Among the most outstanding provinsions of the law is the ceiling of 1.93 percent of the gross domestic product [GDP] for the fiscal imbalance, thus achieving the priority ordered by President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

In this regard, it is recalled that President Galtieri has instructed the minister on the need for reducing public expenditure in order to reduce the fiscal deficit. As a result of this, it was decided that the maximum imbalance between expenditures and earnings should run at 2 percent of the GDP.

The budgeted expenditures of the treasury include disbursements to state-owned enterprises amounting to 6.2 trillion pesos. Had these disbursements not been necessary, the deficit of the national administration could have run at 1 percent of the GDP.

According to the law, the rationing instructions given by President Galtieri were taken into account for reducing public expenditure. It was noted that savings in expenditures and investments from privatizations have only been considered in those cases which have already been decided on, and that further adjustments are likely to be made no sooner than new measures of such a nature are implemented.

Similarly, a significant reduction in the disbursements made by the treasury to the provincial budgets was foreseen. According to the law, the provincial budgets will balance their resources with their expenditures.

Public investment will reach 9 percent of the GDP this year, while the net use of credits on the part of state-owned enterprises will be drastically reduced.

However, the statement the minister of economy made to journalists last night, that the validity and current importance of the law is something relative due to the situation the country is undergoing, ought to be borne in mine.

The law was passed 2 months after the original deadline because, as Minister Alemann himself conceded, figures estimated initially are outdated now, especially in view of the belligerent events which are public knowledge.

The initial figures contemplated a ceiling of expenditures of 322,9 trillion pesos against incomes for 303.6 trillion pesos, thus causing a deficit of 19.3 trillion pesos. According to Dr Alemann, an attempt will be made to maintain this deficit by increasing expenditures and earnings equally.

GALTIERI EXPECTED TO COMPLETE FULL TERM

PY041753 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Commenting on the possible formation of a transition government, the Interior Ministry under secretary, Col Bernardo Menendez, today said that President Galtieri's term will not end until March 1984.

Menendez said there were absolutely no plans to change the above deadline, either at the Interior Ministry or within the national government. He said there was no study either for a transition government, a coalition cabinet or anything of that kind.

Asked by a metropolitan radio station whether political sectors could propose the above type of government, Menendez said political and other sectors could draw up those plans they may deem most appropriate for the future, but the national government has made absolutely no plans in this respect.

Finally, Menendez reiterated that Pope John Paul II will not go to the Malvinas Islands.

OFFICIAL DENIES MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION REPORTS

PY071311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1256 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez reports that the president has not requested any resignations and has therefore not received any.

He was consulted because of reports that ministers and secretaries have made offers to President Galtieri to resign.

The head of the Information Secretariat of the presidency said this morning that the president has read those reports.

GALTIERI TO WELCOME POPE AT EZEIZA 11 JUN

PY052316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2206 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- His Holiness Pope John Paul II will be received next Friday at Ezeiza airport by the president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri; later, at Government House the pope will meet with members of the military junta, cabinet ministers and with the justices of the Supreme Court, it was officially announced today.

HERALD ON HAIG'S ROLE IN FALKLANDS CRISIS

PY032254 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Role-Playing in the Islands"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig recently said that the Organization of American States should have no direct role in the Malvinas conflict, he was unwittingly cutting off the very branch on which he was sitting with regard to the U.S. policy on the confrontation. Certainly, if the OAS, an organization designed to protect the interests and defend the security of the Americas, has no role as a body in the staving off a full-scale war between one of its members and an important military power from another part of the world, the United States by itself should have even less business meddling in the dispute. So evident was it in the very beginning of the Malvinas crisis that Washington should have no direct role in the conflict that practically everyone hailed the announcement of a U.S. mediation try as logical and helpful. It was widely expected that the Haig mission would turn into the type of bright, progressive shuttle diplomacy carried out by Dr Henry Kissinger during his term as secretary of state. But General Haig soon proved himself not only to be a far cry from a Dr Kissinger, but also hardly a diplomat. He quickly made it clear that he was both dropping mediation and at the same time throwing all of his weight and that of his government behind the British side. That action in itself was of questionable ethics, but a decision to supply and arm an extra-American powers in its bilateral war with another American nation was diplomatically criminal.

This view is not one on which Argentine and Latin American observers as a whole have a monopoly. In fact there is a serious row over Mr Haig's actions in the Malvinas crisis springing up within the Ronald Reagan camp itself. Washington's UN ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick recently had a 45-minute slanging match with the secretary of state on the subject, in which General Haig is understood to have told Mrs Kirkpatrick that he, as the top government foreign policy-maker, thought that she should resign. Mrs Kirkpatrick's "sin" was seeing the situation in the Malvinas all too clearly and taking issue with General Haig's preconceived, comicbook idea of what Latin America is "really like." And the row did not end with this single encounter between the two government officials. Mrs Kirkpatrick chided the Reagan government for not remaining neutral in the crisis (and thus being of some use in solving it before it reached the proportions it has now reached) while General Haig accused her of purposely interfering with what he called his "stewardship" in the area of foreign policy. But what clearly divided their views on the subject was General Haig's insistence that Mrs Kirkpatrick's "close links with Latins" kept her from thinking clearly, and her assertion that General Haig and his direct aides were "amateurs...Brits in American clothes" who were "totally insensitive to (Latin) cultures."

Had the U.S. had a hands-off attitude to the Malvinas crisis from the beginning, leaving it to Argentina and Britain to slug it out if they wished, but with no U.S. interference, or had Washington remained a tenacious neutral peace negotiator throughout, the statement by Mr Haig that the OAS has no role in the dispute might have been an easier diplomatic pill to swallow. But given the circumstances the secretary of state's words echoed hypocrisy, since his government's actions so far, except for a brief period at the outset, have reeked of self-interest, double standards and North-South innuendo. It has left relations looking as if what is in question is not the role of the OAS in the Malvinas, but the role of the U.S. in the OAS.

VULCAN BOMBER TO BE HELD AT ARGENTINE REQUEST

FY042137 Paris AFP in Spanish 2121 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Jun (AFP) -- A British Vulcan bomber, intercepted Thursday by Brazilian fighter planes for violating Brazilian airspace, will not be allowed to return to its base on Ascension Island, according to a decision of the Brazilian Government. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated here today that the government had reconsidered the decision to return the bomber after stripping it of its weapons, in compliance with a request by the Argentine Embassy.

The bomber, which was having technical problems while entering Brazilian airspace, was intercepted by air force supersonic fighters some 185 miles south of Rio de Janeiro.

To Dismantle Missle

FY060456 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Brasilia -- The Air Ministry yesterday refused to authorize a British Air Force C-130 Hercules to come to Brazil to pick up a defective missile carried on the left wing of the Vulcan that is detained at the Galeao Airbase. However, a British military expert should arrive in Rio de Janeiro to dismantle it, according to reports circulating yesterday among well-informed military circles here.

At any rate the missile will be returned only when the war is over, so as to avoid any suggestions of Brazilian aid to Great Britain. Therefore, the Vulcan will remain under the custody of the Air Ministry. The ministry noted that this has become a diplomatic issue instead of a military one and that therefore the ministry is responsible merely for guarding the Vulcan and its equipment.

BRITISH USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CHARGED

FY051928 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (AFP) -- British troops have used bacteriological weapons in the Malvinas, Luis Alberto Zanazzi, an Argentine journalist and film producer, reported here today. Stating that this has been reported to Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Zanazzi said some 150 Argentine soldiers who were in San Carlos were afflicted by an epidemic of hepatitis.

According to military medical reports, this outbreak, he added, is a result of the use of bacteriological weapons, because hepatitis hardly ever spreads in those regions with weather as cold as that in the Malvinas Islands.

Zanazzi noted that the Argentine Government has not given out any information regarding this report in view of the policy it adopted at the beginning of the conflict, which is designed to keep the Argentine people away from the development of the war. According to Zanazzi, this attitude shows the gap between the military government and the Argentine people. The military, Zanazzi said, want to continue in power, and they will manage this only by keeping the people disinformed. Zanazzi added that it was because of this policy that the military government also neglected to inform the people of the threats that were made to some of the soldiers who were wounded at San Carlos and Goose Green of having their arms [miembros superiores] amputated.

Zanazzi said he has just finished shooting a film in Buenos Aires with Yves Billon, a French journalist and film producer. The film deals with the Argentine situation after 2 April, the date on which the Argentine troops invaded the Malvinas Islands, and that the film was sponsored by the French company Les Films du Village. This film, which for the time being will be entitled "Peace, Bread and Work," will be shown by television stations in Austria and the FRG.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES LIFTING OF STATE OF SIEGE

PA061810 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cartagena -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced last night that the state of siege and the security statuce will be lifted in 2 more weeks. He said this decision has the full support of the armed forces. The president made the announcement at the graduation of new officers at the Naval Academy. President Turbay Ayala stressed that in order to reestablish full constitutional normality, the legal principles of the nation have not had to be sacrificed by covering certain criminal actions with the mantle of impunity.

He also praised the work of the armed forces. By reducing the activity of the subversive groups, they have permitted the important decision announced by the president. President Turbay Ayala emphasized that the way the past two elections took place showed that the Liberal Party is the majority in the nation and that a government led by a Liberal Party president is not one in which authority is placed at the service of a party, even that of the chief of state. The president said that in union with the armed forces and his government team, he will be turning over to his successor a nation without legal or political traumas.

MILITARY SAID PLEASED WITH OUTCOME OF ELECTIONS

PA050427 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- The armed forces are pleased with the results of Sunday's presidential elections, the cooperation of the citizens and the way in which military forces were deployed to keep the peace. Army spokesman told CARACOL network that the rebel groups did not dare carry out their threats to sabotage the elections because every Colombian was willing to defend his voting rights.

The spokesman also pointed out the manner in which the press praised the mission of the army, and recalled a Bucaramanga newspaper editorial which said that thanks to the armed forces the subversives were unable to achieve their sickening aims. At the same time they said that with the arrest of 150 people involved in the aborted attack on the (Chucunta) station, where at least 3 subversives were killed, the 19 April Movement suffered a hard blow. This is another of the many blows from the hands of the army that has the movement near extinction.

GROUP PLANNED TO KILL LOPEZ MICHELSEN, ARMY SAYS

PA041540 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Authorized military sources have informed COLPRENSA that the urban guerrilla Workers Self-Defense Movement (ADO) had planned to assassinate former Colombian Liberal President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who ruled from 1974 to 1978. Conservative Labor Minister Maria Stella Sanin was an alternate victim in the plans to assassinate Lopez Michelsen, but the plan failed when one of the leaders of the group in the western city of Cali was arrested, the sources added.

In Bogota, army secret service agents recently arrested Adelaida Abadia Rey, an ADO member who was sought by the police after she escaped from La Picota jail, where she was serving a sentence for participating in the murder of former Conservative Agriculture Minister Rafael Pardo in 1978. According to COLPRENSA, the agents found a document entitled "Maquiavelo" in Abadia Rey's possession, outlining plans to murder the former president before 20 May. If this was not possible the labor minister would be killed instead. In order to carry out the "Maquiavelo" plan, ADO members were to disguise themselves as members of the armed forces, as they did in 1978 when they killed Pardo.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS GIVEN OF INCIDENT IN PUEBLA

FL051423 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Federal Government sources told NOTIMEX today that only 1 person died in Wednesday's clash in Pantepec, Puebla, and not 25, as claimed by the Workers Socialist Party [PST] or 26, as the Poza Rica public prosecutor reported. The sources said local government secretariat officals had reported only one victim.

The PST said earlier that on Wednesday around 300 "gunmen and knife-wielders [guardias blancas]" had attacked some 200 peasants who had occupied land they claimed belonged to them by presidential decree. According to the PST, 25 died in the attack. Public Prosecution Department official in Poza Rich Antonio Dorantes said the victims numbered 26 because a rancher also died in the clash. The Puebla State public security office said that according to its report there was only 1 dead and 5 slightly wounded, although it did say that because of the isolation of the place it would not have an exact number until Saturday. The official spokesman of the Government Secretariat in Mexico City, Alberto Peniche, said he had no information about the incident.

DEFENSE SCHOOL DELEGATION CONCLUDES CUBA VISIT

PA060230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Mexican National Defense School delegation headed by its director, Gen (Vinicio Santoyo Peria), left for Mexico today following a 4-day official visit to Cuba. The Mexican delegation was briefed on Cuba's foreign policy, current situation and economic characteristics by Jose Viera, Cuban foreign vice minister, and Miguel Figueras, first vice president of the Central Planning Board.

DISASTER RELIEF READIED FOR NICARAGUA VICTIMS

PA051559 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, arrived in Nicaragua from Mexico today with a message of solidarity from Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Gomez Villanueva announced that an airlift is being established to funnel aid to help alleviate the disastrous effects of the floods. Dr (Arnulfo Torres), chief of medical services for the Mexican INSCOPLAMAR program, arrived with Villanueva to carry out studies in the health sector with Nicaraguan technicians to determine what type of personnel and vaccines are needed and to prepare for any possible epidemic outbreaks.

Ambassador Gomez Villanueva said his country has already sent five planes with rice, beans, powdered milk, sardines, cooking oil and flour; that a ship carrying 200 tons of seed corn is on its way to Nicaragua; and that a delegation from the Public Works Secretariat will arrive in the country in the next few days to help reconstruct bridges, roads, houses and ports damaged by the heavy rains.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS U.S. AIMS IN FALKLANDS

FL042105 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Commentary by Tomas Gerardo Allaz: "The U.S. Designs on the Malvinas"]

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Malvinas crisis has shuffled the cards of the international diplomatic game. Now it is time to examine the new geopolitical perspectives. Blood has been shed in the South Atlantic due to misjudgment by the contenders. The English, who knew about Argentina's plans, did not take them seriously. Buenos Aires, for its part, thought the days of large colonialist expeditions were over.

Today, as a result of a different kind of self-deception, there are those who underestimate the White House's capacity to maneuver. However, events did not catch the White House unaware. Pretending to assume the role of mediator and arbiter, it channeled these events toward its own short and long-term ends.

For the United States there are two absolutely unavoidable hemispheric priorities: First, as a precaution against a world conflagration and a possible interruption of traffic through the Panama Canal, it wants to guarantee the passage of its navy and its merchant marine from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Strait of Magellan, the Beagle Channel and Drake Passage. They have not forgotten how, in 1956, the ships sunk in the Suez Canal changed the fate of the Middle East. It is no secret that they have a plan to establish a military base in the Malvinas, the most important sentinels guarding the interoceanic strait.

In March communications satellites provided the United States with daily pictures of the Argentine fleet's preparations and movements. Haig informed London of these movements only 2 days before the disembarkment. Then he offered both sides his "good offices." Everything enables one to predict that in the face of both the British and the Argentines, who will be worn out and ruined by the war, the Americans will turn out to be the only winners.

Another priority, which the Washington leaders regard as equally unavoidable, is the maintenance of their political and military hegemony over their backyard, Central America, where it is now being challenged seriously.

Paradoxically enough, Washington's intervention south of the Suchiate River is coming up against the increasingly inflexible opposition of its [words indistinct] violently anti-European feelings surging today throughout the hemisphere, beginning precisely with the most European-like country, Argentina. The actions of the EEC, the European Parliament, Amnesty International (with headquarters in London) and several other international associations on behalf of human rights in this region are directly committed.

No less paradoxically, the major obstable to Reagan's plans in Central America and the Caribbean stems from an increasingly broad and determined domestic opposition. Many unions, university organizations, churches and organizations of various kinds proclaim that they do not believe in a threat from the south. They underscore that the guerrillas result from institutional injustice rather than from Soviet or Cuban intervention. For Reagan, therefore, this was the most pressing issue: That his people should learn about some direct flirting between a hemispheric government and either Cuba or the USSR. In this respect Argentina represented the best opportunity. It is the USSR's Third World client. Argentina even buys strategic material (enriched uranium and heavy water) from the USSR now. That is the crux of the matter. Haig said it best on 26 April before the 21 member countries of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, when he stressed: "The enemies of the West might find other occasions to exert their influence on the continent."

Of course, Reagan and his CIA know very well that this flirting cannot go very far easily. His guarantees are a primary and massive anticommunism, a dependent capitalism, a media that is even more addicted to U.S. interests than the United States itself and the fascination that the U.S. lifestyle holds for bourgeois youths. In short, the successful "Coca-Colization" of the entire hemisphere.

However, and in spite of all this, it still remains to be seen if the baton will not slip finally from Uncle Sam's hand.

ARGENTINE RESIDENTS ON U.S. MILITARY SUPPLIES

PA041544 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 pp 1A, 8A

[By Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] The presence of U.S. Air Force C-141 planes, which landed at the Howard base, plus a large number of 500-lb bombs discovered in one of the base's hangars on 28 May, was denounced last night by the center for Argentine residents in Panama.

As evidence of the Argentine residents' claims, the denunciation is accompanied by photographs secretly taken at the Howard Air Force Base showing the planes, whose origin and destination are still unknown, along with the 500-lb bombs and packages with unrevealed contents.

The sources, who are wondering whether the bombs are to be used in the defense of the Canal, in El Salvador or Nicaragua, or to kill Argentines and Latin Americans, recalled a paragraph from the latter Panamanian President Aristides Royo sent to President Reagan on 22 May, which reads:

"Therefore, we request a formal promise by the U.S. Government that none of its installations or personnel, nor the areas they use, will be involved in actions that, directly or indirectly, adversely affect Argentine interests or the interests of any other Latin American nation or that favor British actions rejected by the Panamanians."

The center for Argentine residents confirmed their charges and spoke in support of the struggle being waged by their countrymen to defend their country's sovereignty over the Malvinas. They said that they will be highly alert, regardless of the cost, to certain military movements by the U.S. Armed Forces in Panama.

Other questions they posed yesterday in our editorial room were whether the United States in complying with the neutrality pact agreed upon in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and if the 500-lb bombs are necessary to defend the Panama Canal.

Asked last night about the photographs and the charges, Argentine Ambassador Silvio Newman said that he was truly surprised, for should it be true it would mean a corruption of inter-American relations, as it would indicate that the ideas included by President Aristides Royo in his 22 May letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan are being ignored.

"I feel embattled by these photographs," he said, indicating that they go beyond what would have been expected.

Although the Argentine ambassador did not say it, he made it clear that he would look into the matter, recalling Panmanian Foreign Minister Illueca's contribution at the UN Security Council, when he said: "Can you imagine what the reaction would be in Latin America if it were said that they are shooting down Argentine planes with the aid of U.S. technology, plans and technical assistance"?

COSTA RICA

CIVIL GUARD DESTROYS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMPS

PA051453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose -- Maj (Juan Felix Barrientos), who leads a Civil Guard unit, has said that Costa Rica will give no respite to the counterrevolutionary groups that are trying to use Costa Rican territory to create problems with neighboring countries. According to reports, the officer dismantled two camps in Sarapiqui today. The counterrevolutionaries abandoned food that they had stored, which was sufficient for about 100 people.

In the past 2 weeks, the Costa Rican authorities have arrested more than 30 counterrevolutionaries in the area of the Nicaraguan border. The counterrevolutionaries were involved in military harassment actions against Nicaraguan territory.

Anti-Sandinist Groups Curbed

PA051842 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1457 GMT 5 Jun 82

[By Wilfredo Chacon Serrano]

[Text] San Jose, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The new government's campaign to control armed anti-Sandinist groups has produced a rapid pacification of the border area with Nicaragua and has reestablished Costa Rica's international credibility. This is the opinion of Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon. "We have spared no effort or resource, given the country's currently difficult economic situation, to maintain our neutrality and to ensure our security," Solano Calderon said.

At the completion of the new government's first month in office, the minister said that Costa Rican police patrols have conducted an intense search of the country's northern region and have captured almost 50 anti-Sandinists, along with several other people lacking identity papers. In accordance with the social democratic government's policy, the searches and arrests were followed by the expulsion from the country of all involved.

The first to be expelled was Eden Pastora, also known as "Commander Cero," who presented himself in Costa Rica as the leader of another Sandinist revolutionary movement that offered to "use bullets to evict" the commanders who are ruling Nicaragua if they do not leave voluntarily or change their policy. Pastora left the country with his closest followers on 16 May, 8 days after President Luis Alberto Monge took office.

The Costa Rican authorities know that there are more anti-Sandinists near the Nicaraguan border, "but they are scattered and the police are keeping them under close watch."

In the last few days, immigration authorities expelled 34 Central Americans, almost all of them Nicaraguan citizens, who were arrested in the northern part of the country on charges of staging activities "that compromise the neutrality and peace of the Costa Rican people," according to official spokesmen.

Eleven Sandinist deserters, who left their posts to join Eden Pastora, are still here, at the disposition of the courts. Also at the disposition of the courts are the two Aeronica highjackers who diverted a plane on a domestic flight from Bluefields to Corn Island on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

An extradition request for all 13 from the Nicaraguan Government is pending. The extradition request is being processed through the two countries' Foreign Ministries, but Costa Rican laws require that the courts make the decision.

During a recent search of the northern portion of Alajuela Province, on the border with Nicaragua, the police discovered a guerrilla camp, but no arms or men were found, only recently abandoned food. All these police actions and their results have prompted Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano to tell ACAN-EFE that "Costa Rica is no longer a base for the transfer of arms and people."

COSTA MENDEZ' TRIP TO CUBA TERMED 'HUMILIATING'

PA052015 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Station editorial]

[Text] The Argentine Government's action of begging the communist Cuban Government for military assistance is both disgraceful and humiliating. We are witnessing the end of a rightist dictatorship, which is now threatening to become a new reason for ultraleftist fanfare. We, who have so often criticized dictatorships and have so harshly condemned the Argentine military regime, are not surprised by the painful position it has now assumed.

As we have said on several earlier occasions, its anticommunism was just a pose for political reasons. The communists, who do not care in the least about the 10,000 missing persons, the dead or the persecuted, are now offering aid in the form of men and arms. The Argentine and Cuban military are showing the world that they do not really profess any ideology; the two of them are guided solely by political interests.

The so-called nonaligned countries, which are in fact aligned with the Soviet Union, now have a new ally; the dictatorial Argentine regime. And the U.S. State Department, thanks to its blunders, now has another problem to contemplate. This is yet another example of the traditional grave mistake committed by the United States; that of supporting military dictatorships that falsely speak of democracy.

The U.S. support for Great Britain has prompted Argentina's cowardly decision to turn to the communist camp. There was no alternative, but we must ask ourselves what the Latin American countries, particularly Costa Rica, are going to do. They had already expressed support of Argentina and are therefore involved in the issue, so they must clearly state their thoughts on the matter.

We publicly express our protest and condemnation of the humiliating visit that the Argentine foreign minister paid to Cuba, in view of the military defeat that is just around the corner. The Argentine regime is now trying to deceive the Argentine people with a false revolutionary pose, while Marxism continues its game. It will then be easy for the Marxists to take over in Argentina, following Galtieri's fall after he pulls out of the Malvinas. This is a political game that will certainly harass the State Department.

Faced with this situation, we ask our Foreign Ministry to protest the aid that the communists are promising Argentina via Cuba, which is both interference and intervention. The Argentine Government is provoking a greater conflict and is trying to convert its internal struggle into a world war, and the danger of the two extremes, which join each other in the long run, has once again become evident.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGNERS

PA061455 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Armando Arauz Aguilar, second vice president of Costa Rica, today reported that the National Security Council of the Costa Rican Government has decided to maintain the restrictions on the entrance of foreigners into the country.

The vice president said that the central government has decided to maintain an immigration policy that always takes into account the country's domestic security. He explained that there are currently 220,000 foreigners in Costa Rica, 60,000 of whom do not have legal documents.

"This situation," he explained, "forces the government to continue the restrictions on the foreigners entering the country is that they must have a good conduct document issued by the appropriate Costa Rican consulate.

Officials of the Costa Rican Tourism Institute have admitted that this regulation has led to drop in tourism entries of at least 40 percent. The main objective of the new immigration policy is to prevent the entrance of undesirable individual who might endanger Costa Rica's security.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY DISLODGING GUERRILLAS IN CHALATENANGO

PA041521 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Jun 82 pp 3, 22

[Excerpts] The Atlacatl and Belloso Battalions have dislodged guerrilla groups from positions in the area of the Cinco de Noviembre dam. Iramon hill, Nobre de Jesus, San Antonio de Los Ranchos and other places in southeast Chaletenango Department. Military sources reported that the guerrillas have been forced to flee toward the Honduran border.

The two battalions are advancing toward other sectors, including San Antonio de la Cruz, Nueva Trinidad, San Jose las Florez, Las Vueltas, La Montanita, Arcatao, Gualsimaca and the El Saco, Escobillal, El Fraile and El Caracol hills. These places are very near the border with Honduras.

In reent months, subversive groups have been harassing the units that guard the La Chorrera del Guayabo (the Cinco de Moviembre dam). For this reason, the troops of the two battalions began their advance through that sector, dislodging the guerrillas and forcing them to flee toward rural areas in Nombre de Jesus. In the cleanup operation, the soldiers have been able to force hundreds of subversives from their hideouts, making them flee to the border with Honduras.

There were many clashes yesterday, which was the 3d day of the operation conducted by the Atlacatl and Belloso Battalions, with support from other units, including the Salvadoran Air Force and the 4th Infantry Brigade in Chalatenango, and with the cooperation of the regiment in Sensuntepeque, capital of Cabanas Department, and that of the artillery brigade and communications units.

The military units' advance is slow because of the constant rain and the rugged terrain in some of the areas where the extremist groups were camped. It is certain that there have been casualties in the first 3 days of fighting in the areas where camps have been dismantled. However, the armed forces have not released the figures.

Military source has reported that the army has had great success so far, "since it is not trying to defeat anyone but to reestablish normal life for the area's residents affected by the presence of terrorist groups, which prevent them from harvesting their crops unless the residents support the terrorists' actions."

The armed forces have denied international news agency reports that the Honduran Army is turning back Salvadoran who are fleeing to the border area. The armed forces' report states that those who are fleeing to the Honduran border are criminals, who have been disrupting peace in various communities and rural areas of Cabanas and Chalatenango Department for months. The military spokesmen explained that if, instead of fleeing, they would surrender and accept amnesty, they would be demonstrating a true spirit of democratic struggle.

Clash With Guerrillas

PA060415 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpt] According to the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA), 10 guerrillas and 2 soldiers were killed in a clash that occurred in the militarized area of the railroad bridge over the Lempa River between San Nicolas and San Marcos Lempa. Five soldiers were seriously wounded in this clash, which occurred yesterday. They were taken by helicopter to a military hospital. As the guerrillas fled down river, they took all documents and equipment from their dead companeros.

It was reported that the attack against the military garrison at the railroad bridge, which unites San Vicente and Usulutan Departments, occurred while troops of Military Detachment No 4 were combing the area to dislodge the guerrillas from the Cerritos region in Manzal and La Pena, where there was fighting.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE MURDERS

PA041359 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 1 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] A special commission created in the Constituent Assembly to investigate the recent political murders, primarily of members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], wil will meet with the leaders of the Armed Forces High Command. Rafael Moran Castaneda, third first secretary of the assembly, announced this yesterday. He indicated that a meeting with the army high command is urgently needed so that a thorough investigation of the wave of murders of politicians in small towns can be initiated.

Moran Castaneda reported that the investigative commission is led by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, assembly president. Moran Castaneda, a member of the National Conciliation Party, expressed his belief that the PDC's charge that the death of its members is the result of "an attitude of revenge" is not very advisable, as someone might think that the PDC is referring specifically to those who are part of the new government, when it is most likely that the murders are being committed by the subversive groups that operate in the country and that feel more damaged than ever because they have been unable to seize power through the use of arms.

He added that the new Supreme Court, which will be sworn in today, must take the initiatives in investigating the recent political crimes because of their political significance and their effect on the country's security.

D'AUBUISSON 4 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

PA061420 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 11

[Excerpts] At a news conference held at noon yesterday, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson disclosed that the country's foreign debt amounts to 3,000,837,800 colones. He said that besides this dramatic figure there are other alarming figures inherited from the previous regime, such as the domestic debt -- which he did not disclose -- and the total lack of foreign exchange. D'Aubuisson was asked if he attributed this foreign debt to bad administration, particularly squandering by the Christian Democratic Party, or if it included the high cost of the war. He answered: "It is mainly due to the government's administrative inability, mismanagement, bad purchases, frequent trips, etc. However, we cannot ignore that violence has also caused expenses."

Furthermore, D'Aubuisson announced that a new bill on the country's pacification will be disclosed in the next few days. This bill was drafted with the armed forces' cooperation. He noted that he could not give any more details for the time being because he didn't have the exact name of the bill, but that he might do so next week.

Regarding the armed forces operations in Chalatenango, he said that they were "positive and encouraging." He also told a newsman that he went to Panama last weekend to gather information on the groups involved in the armed aggression. He said that he met with President Aristides Royo, with whom he exchanged views regarding the way in which the Salvadoran national unity government is working.

GUATEMALA

OFFER OF MILITARY AID ACCEPTED BY ARGENTINA

PA041855 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Miguel Angel Desimoni, Argentina's charge d'affaires in Guatemala, has announced that his government has accepted Guatemala's offer of military aid, which was officially conveyed to Buenos Aires through diplomatic channels. [Begin recording] Our government has gladly accepted the offer of support made by the new Republic of Guatemala to Argentina's just cause. This offer of aid will be considered for use whenever my country's authorities deem it convenient. [end recording]

In terms of the Soviet offer of unconditional aid, Desimoni affirmed that his government prefers the aid of Latin American countries, but has not dismissed the possibility of accepting the Soviet offer should it be necessary. [Begin recordong] Argentina said, through its president, that it is prepared to accept aid, if necessary, without specifying the country from which it may come. Our defense minister has confirmed on various occasions that Argentina accepts and expects aid from its American sister nations. Naturally, it cannot dismiss acceptance of the Soviet offer should circumstances demand it. Everyone knows that Argentina is fighting a country that is considered to be the fifth world power and that sought aid, from the outset, from the United States, the ranking Western power. Argentina is not even among the strongest powers, either militarily or economically; yet it has endured the entire weight of this war to date, with its own men and equipment. Should the conflict continue and should we find that we cannot continue to fight against two powers alone, then we would certainly turn to our brothers and friends in America and, if necessary, to other powers. [end recording]

UK VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE TO BE PROTESTED

PA041815 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government will protest to the United Kingdom for violation of its airspace by a British helicopter over the border city of Melchor de Mencos, Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriolla announced today. The foreign minister added that the necessary information to confirm the truth of the incident is being compiled and that once it is obtained a protest will be leveled through the Swiss Government, as Guatemala does not maintain diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

The Guatemalan border authorities in El Peten Province, which is on the border of the former British colony of Belize, charged that last week a British Puma-type helicopter violated its airspace, going so far as to land. The Guatemala authorities' report adds that since the British soldiers in the helicopter were armed, the inhabitants in that region were alarmed and the police were afraid to try to stop the aircraft.

MINISTER REJECTS NONALIGNED GROUP MEMBERSHIP

PA050415 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola has said that Guatemala prefers to belong to the Third World rather than to the group of nonaligned currently meeting in Havana.

Guatemala is not and never has been a nonaligned country. In this manner, the foreign minister answered the question why our country had not attended the nonaligned meeting. Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola said that Guatemala, participating as an observer, has had some contact with the nonaligned countries. However, he recalled that at a nonaligned meeting in 1973, when the subject of Belize was discussed, our country took an active part when Price, the Belizean prime minister, asked the nonaligned countries to support Belizean independence.

RIOS MONTT SAYS NO MONEY FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA052150 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Gen Efrain Rios Montt told the Guatemalan executive association that there is a virtual state of war in the western part of the country and that the government will have to conduct military operations in that region. [Begin recording] We must readily admit there is a state of war in that region, which must be dealt with militarily. [end recording]

When asked about the establishment of a constituent assembly, Rios Montt said: [Begin recording] The country is in no condition to assume the burden of a constituent assembly. When the economic situation improves, we can begin thinking about a constituent assembly. The previous administration drained the nation's treasury. Honestly, the state does not have the funds to meet the expenses of a constituent assembly. Meanwhile, let us maintain a dialogue and continue to exchange views to reach consensus on matters of vital importance for the majority of Guatemalans. [end recording]

HONDURAS

BOUNDARIES COMMISSION MEETS; REACHES AGREEMENT

PA041354 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Press release issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat Press and Information Office in Tegucigalpa on 2 June]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Secretariat wishes to announce that the joint Honduras-El Salvador boundaries commission met in Tegucigalpa on 1 June to continue its efforts, in keeping with the provisions of the general peace treaty signed by the two countries on 30 October 1980 in Lima, Peru, and with the respective regulations of implementation.

The two national delegations, led by Rodolfo Rosales Abella and Alejandro Gomez Vides, deputy foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador, respectively, reached mutually satisfactory agreements on ways to implement Articles 18, 21 and 24 of the peace treaty. Similarly, the two delegations agreed that on 21 June, the demarcation subcommittees will meet in San Salvador to analyze technical aspects relations to the period of demarcation for established sections of the border, and that on 28 June the joint borders commission will meet again in San Salvador to continue its discussion of matters within its purview.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REFUGEES ARE HARASSED

PA051322 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Abraham Garcia Turcios, general coordinator of the National Commission for Refugees, denied yesterday that the Salvadoran refugees at the "Mesa Grande" camp, San Marcos, Ocotepeque, have been harassed and abused by the army. Garcia Turcios said that "none of the Salvadoran refugees have been harassed or abused by the army personnel who watch over the camps. Accusations made by representatives of the German Protestant Church are not based on facts.

Garcia Turcios said that refugee camps all over the world are surrounded by military cordons. "However, here in Honduras there is no security cordon, and not because we don't want one, but because we wish to avoid any criticism." He added: "Besides, the Salvadoran refugees who come to Honduras are fleeing from something very real; thus, what we try to do is to keep military personnel away from them and the camps, so as to avoid any kind of trauma for these people."

The National Commission for Refugees general coordinator added that there are 6 refugee camps in San Marcos de Ocotepeque and that they are protected by approximately 40 soldiers. "How can the Salvadorans believe that they are surrounded, when there is only a handful of soldiers?" Garcia Turcios said that at the "Mesa Grande" there are approximately 6,800 refugees, again protected by only 40 soldiers.

On a related topic, speaking of Nicaraguan refugees in Mosquitia, Garcia Turcios said that there are some 8,500, a number that increases every week as more arrive from among those who remained near the border. The official said that assistance for the Nicaraguan refugees has improved considerably; "They are receiving food from some international aid organizations, so there is no lack of food in the areas."

NICARAGUA

GRACSA MANAGER DENIES PAREDES OWNS STOCK

PA040300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Antonio Lacayo, general manager of Grasas y Aceite, S.A. (Gracsa), today denied that Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of the Panamanian national guard, had bought the Gracsa shares that were owned by Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN).

According to Lacayo, Robelo only had 9 of a total of 15,750 Gracsa shares -- which is the number of shares this corporations has -- at the time of the Sandinist revolutionary victory. Gracsa has more than 70 shareholders, most of them cotton growers from western Nicaragua.

The general manager of Gracsa explained that "since the revolutionary government and many other people believe that this company belongs to Robelo, the authorities decreed that it be intervened because they have decided to confiscate all of Robelo's property."

The Sanindist government's intervention in Gracsa resolted in a review of the company's books. It was reported that the auditors found that the new owner of Robelo's shares was General Paredes.

In an interview granted to ACAN-EFE, Lacayo said that the largest number of shares that Robelo ever owned was 7 percent of the total shares which he sold in 1975 only keeping 9 shares.

Lacayo added that in October 1980, Robelo sold these shares to another Nicaraguan for 22,500 cordobas.

Regarding this, the Gracsa general manager said that the government, which intervened this company, can make one of two decisions: accept the sale of the 9 shares as valid or ignore the sale which, considering the total represents such a ridiculous small number of shares.

According to the books, each of the 15,750 Gracsa shares is worth 1,000 cordobas thus resutling in a capital of 15,750,000 cordobas. However, in better times, the stockholders were able to sell their shares for up to 5,000 cordobas each. They are now selling them for 2,500 cordobas.

RAUL CASTRO TOURS AREAS AFFECTED BY FLOODS

PA041722 Managua Sistema Sandinsta Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Gen Raul Castro Ruz, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, made an extensive tour of the areas of the capital that were affected by floods. The Cuban delegation was received everywhere with enthusiasm and gratitude.

During the tour, Raul Castro, who is also minister of the Cuban Armed Forces, and Maj Guillermo Garcia, Cuban minister of transportation, expressed their sincere friendship for and solidarity with our poeple to the inhabitants of the most affected neighborhoods.

The high-level delegation, accompanied by Commander Bayardo Arce, FSLN Political Committee coordinator. Commander Dora Maria Tellez, Managua departmental committee political secretary and the Sandinist Assembly member; and other junior political secretaries, observed the damage caused by floods in the Las Torres and Cuba Libre neighborhoods, where they talked with many of the affected families. The families took advantage of the opportunity to outline for the Sandinist and Cuban leaders the various problems they face in rebuilding their homes. Commander Arce asked the flood victims to have patience, since the revolution has to attend to thousands of affected families. He explained that General Castro was visiting these areas for the very purpose of determining the amount of damage and deciding on forms of cooperation. You can be sure that the revolution will not forsake you, Commander Arce said.

General Castro visited the child development center in Ciudad Sandino, one of the most affected areas. He talked with members of the Sandinist defense committees, who told him that some 1 million cordobas in losses had been sustained in that neighborhood and that only the heroism of the organized inhabitants had kept the neighborhood from suffering further damage.

The (?vendors) of the Sandino market also received the leaders happily and outlined their problems in transportation, prices and supply.

At the Maestro Garbiel Institute, over 900 refugees hurried to meet the Cuban leader. They told him of their experiences during the floods. They also told him that the Sandinist youth had responded by joining the work-school by participating in the cleanup operations of the center and streets and by helping to build homes for the refugees.

Finally, the Cuban leader went to the Great Lake and to the mouth of the Malacatoya River, where Cuban teacher Ana Robles died.

CUBA TO PROVIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

PA041245 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Leon -- Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez arrived in Leon this morning accompanied by Companero (Enrique Smith), the officials in charge of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Service, Telcop.

The two leaders were welcomed by (Enrique Bolanos) and (Juan Sandoval), who are the departmental and regional heads of Telcor, respectively.

Companero Guelmes told local newsmen that Cuba will share its resources with the Nicaraguan people, and that this aid will be sent soon. He added that the Cuban aid includes equipment for telecommunications systems and technical training for Nicaraguan personnel. Guelmes today began a tour of Leon and Chinandega Departments.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT DELIVERS DONATION TO RED CROSS

PA041700 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] We are sure that the Nicaraguan people, who are able to overthrow one of the most hated dictatorships in the world, will be able to overcome the serious consequences of the floods, despite their difficult situation, Companero (Yuriy Barsenov), minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy, said today on delivering a donation of 3 tons of various articles to the Nicaraguan Red Cross. The donation from the Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR was turned over to Nicaraguan Red Cross President Ismael Reyes by members of the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua. Here are the comments made by Companero (Yuriy Barsenov) when he turned the donation over to the Nicaraguan Red Cross:

[Begin recording] [Barsenov] I would like to say a few words on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in this act of solidarity by the Soviet people and the Soviet Red Cross.

Mr Ismael Reyes Icabalzeta, president of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, companeros and friends: The Soviet people and government received the news of the natural disaster caused by floods, which claimed human lives and caused considerable damage, with great concern. At this difficult moment for the Nicaraguan people, the Soviet people stand alongside this fraternal country with solidarity.

The Soviet people's feelings were expressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in the message of condolences addressed to Companero Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The Soviet Red Cross, in the name of millions of its members, also sent its message of condolences to the Nicaraguan Red Cross and people.

The Soviets, who have experienced the sorrow of war and the difficult period of reconstruction following the great patriotic war and who know the grief caused by the damage of earthquakes and other natural disasters in their own country, understand the difficulties currently being experienced by the heroic Nicaraguan Government and people. We are sure that the people who were able to overthrow one of the most hateful dictatorships in the world will be able to overcome the serious consequences of the floods, despite the difficult economic situation they inherited from Somozism. They will be able to do so with the efforts of their hardworking people and with the solidaristic aid of other peoples. The Soviet people, reared with the spirit of proletarian internationalism and with the slogan that everyone's sorrow is their own, are with you at this difficult time.

[Reyes] Thank you very much. On behalf of the Red Cross and myself, I would like to express thanks for this beautiful gesture by your fraternal people. Thank you very much. [end recording]

TINOCO DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF JUNTA SHUFFLE

PA042217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2105 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Victor Tinoco, acting foreign minister, said that he knows nothing about reports that top Nicaraguan Government echelons will be reorganized. During a news conference, a newsman asked Tinoco if it is true that the government junta will be dissolved to allow the appointment of a president, who would be Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

According to the rumor, which has snowballed through several segments of the country but has not been officially confirmed, another junta member, Sergio Ramirez, would become foreign minister and the incumbent foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto, would become Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington.

According to the same rumor, Rafael Cordova Rivas, the third junta member, would be named chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Tinoco said that "these rumors are spread by interested parties" and that it is not within his power to discuss them, because he is only concerned with the country's foreign policy. He said, however, that "whatever action is taken will be in line with the interests of Nicaragua and the revolution."

He added that Sandinists do not pursue personal interests and that no particular officials set the government's policies. "Policies are determined by the principles and objectives of the revolution," he emphasized.

PASTORA ENVISIONS NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA050354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, 4 June (LATIN-REUTER) — An exiled Nicaraguan revolutionary leader said that some 50,000 persons have died in his country since the current regime, backed by the USSR, came to power.

Eden Pastora, also known as "Commander Cero" during the struggle against the dictatorship of Somoza, told the Lisbon socialist daily PORTUGAL HOJE that the country's new authorities have "left over 50,000 victims in the two years since they took over the government."

Pastora's accusations coincided with the former Nicaraguan deputy defense minister's publication of a detailed plan of a new governmental organization in the event that he was successful in overthrowing what he called the ruling military junta.

Having left the Nicaraguan Government in July 1981, Pastora said that the opposition in his country has agreed that he should initially take over as head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, but that general elections should take place within a period of 6 months.

The declaration was issued through the International Affairs Foundation, which invited Pastora to visit Portugal.

Pastora plans to go to Madrid this week, beginning a European tour to focus the attention of socialist parties on the Nicaraguan situation. He said that his plans enjoy the support of "labor, peasant and professional organizations, as well as of political parties and native communities."

According to the plan, the new revolutionary government of national unity, headed by Pastora, would guarantee absolute freedom of press and religion.

Nicaragua would follow a policy of strict nonalignment, but would establish relations with all countries that respect the right of self-determination. Freedom to unionize and the right to strike would be guaranteed.

The country would adopt a mixed economic system, with very precise limits between the public, mixed and private sectors. All expropriations and confiscations carried out since 15 April 1982 would be void in principle.

Only in April did Pastora show up in Costa Rica. According to HOJE, before that he had been living underground for 9 months in Nicaragua. Costa Rica expelled Pastora in May, apparently to avoid friction with neighboring Nicaragua.

The declaration states that the new government would respect all Nicaraguan international commitments, "except those damaging our national sovereignty or dignity." However, all arms purchases after 15 April would be cancelled. The plan envisions Pastora as chief of state for 6 months, until elections for appointing a constituent assembly can be held. According to the declaration, all democratic sectors would be represented in Pastora's government, in order to make it truly representative.

The constituent assembly would have a 12-month mandate. Its duties would include the appointment of a new temporary head of state for a 1-year period and the convocation of presidential elections before its mandate expired. It would also be charged with drafting a new constitution and a new law regulating political parties. The constituent assembly would also be empowered "to discuss, approve, modify or reject international treaties," approve the annual budget, and "change the size of the armed forces according to the need to devote most funds to the country's social and economic development."

The declaration states that the plan was discussed with "those sectors which genuinely represent nationalistic, revolutionary, democratic and popular interests." It continuously underscored the need to assure that the political system would not be dominated by the military, that it would clearly pave the way for the dissolution of ties with the USSR and Cuba and that it would put Nicaragua on a more liberal economic path. In an interview published this week by PORTUGAL HOJE, Pastora accused the new Nicaraguan leadership of betraying the principles of the revolution and of having set up a Stalinist terror regime a la Soviet.

TINOCO SEES 'NEW SITUATION' ARISING FROM TIAR

PA051832 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] During the second part of the 20th OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting in Washington on the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]. An entirely new situation arose in the history of the inter-American defense and collective security system. This statement was made by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco at a press conference in reply to a question from the "Voice of the Defense of the Fatherland" about the results of the meeting, which was convoked for discussion of the colonialist British attack against Argentina over the Malvinas Islands. Tinoco was the Nicaraguan delegate at the meeting. Here is Acting Foreign Minister Tinoco's summary of the results of the meeting:

[Begin recording] During this second part, or session, of the 20th OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting on TIAR, we believe an entirely new, indeed historic, situation arose in the history of the inter-American system and in the history of the organized Latin American defense and collective security system. For the first time, we can say that the United States was on trial within TIAR.

Practically all the member countries, openly and in broad terms, accused the United States of violating its commitments to the Latin American continent; and not only of violating and forgetting its commitments but also of committing aggression against Latin America by failing to fulfill its TIAR commitments of collective defense against extracontinental aggression and by actually helping the extracontinental aggressor power. This was evident in the positions taken by Panama, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, and practically all of the countries, without exception.

Despite the speech by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who tried to point out the usefulness of the inter-American system by listing a number of border conflicts between Latin American countries that it has helped solve -- which in fact is true -- he did not refer at all to the basic problems, the basic charge lodged by Latin America, which is the fact that the United States not only sided with Great Britain but also acted against Latin America, against Argentina. He did not mention this at all; he merely ignored our complaint. This session had this special tone, revealed in the fact that the resolution, which was approved by 17 votes in favor, with 4 abstentions and with no votes opposed, calls on the United States to withdraw and discontinue its support for Great Britain and to lift the economic and military sanctions it has imposed on Argentina. This is a historic resolution, a landmark in the birth of a new Latin American awareness. Latin America is becoming increasingly aware that its interests as a subcontinent, as Latin America, must be organized and defended in a way that safeguards those very interests, instead of being based upon cold war criteria, which is the context in which the current inter-American system was conceived. [end recording]

NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETING ENDS

PY060532 Paris AFP in Spanish 0525 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (AFP) -- The meeting of the foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement ended here tonight at 0104 local time (0504 GMT) after approving a declaration whose text gained the consensus of the political and economic commissions. It was learned that during the last plenary meeting, part of which was held behind closed doors, none of the members had raised fundamental objections to the proposed text.

Final Communique Reported

PA061245 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Representatives of non-aligned nations, after a four-day parley in the Cuban capital, adopted early today a final communique covering political and economic issues which will serve as a basis for the movement's 1982 summit, scheduled to be held in Baghdad next September. The 43 foreign ministers and 83 delegations attending the ministerial session of the movement's coordinating committee approved the communique's 136 political and 106 economic clauses by consensus, the usual procedure.

The political document includes recommendations on the situation in Latin America -- particularly the Falklands -- Africa and the Western Sahara, the Middle East, and Asia.

On the Falklands, ministers approved a resolution calling for a ceasefire and a just and permanent settlement in accordance with Resolutions 502 and 505 of the United Nations Security Council. These called for a withdrawal of Argentine troops and gave U.N. secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar a week to organise a ceasefire. They asked the United States to stop providing support and military aid to Britain in the conflict, and, without naming the European Economic Community, the coordinating committee also urged developed countries to put a stop to "hostile measures" directed against Argentina. The coordinating committee reaffirmed support for a "return of the Falklands to Argentine sovereignty" and expressed solidarity with Argentina's struggle against an "outmoded" colonial presence.

On the Middle East, the communique called for Israel's "complete and unconditional withdrawal" from occupied territories and said U.S. support for Israel was a "determining factor in the Israeli policy of aggression, occupation and colonisation" in the occupied territories. It also recommended that the U.N. secretary general make contact "as soon as possible" with all parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the communique urged the movement's good offices mission which includes Cuba, India, Zambia, and the PLO to continue their efforts to achieve a "just, peaceful and honourable settlement."

On the Western Sahara, it called on belligerents to begin negotiations immediately under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity and expressed concern at a potential "internationalisation" of the conflict because of "foreign intervention."

Regarding Africa, the communique stressed that the crucial problem on that continent was that of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. It called for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and condemned South African "aggression and political repression" against Namibia. The ministers demanded "global and mandatory" sanctions against South Africa and condemned the U.S. Government for its "friendship" with the Pretoria regime.

On the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, still ruled by France after islanders voted not to go independent, the communique said the island was an "integral" part of the Comoro Republic.

Turning to Asian problems, the communique called for the "withdrawal of foreign forces" from Southeast Asia, including Kampuchea.

On Afghanistan, the communique made a new appeal for a settlement based on the withdrawal of foreign forces and on full respect for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The communique also reiterated support for the Korean people's efforts to achieve "peaceful reunification" and their attempt to achieve this "without any outside interference."

Draft Resolution Modified

PA062326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (AFP) -- In Havana today, the ministers of the Nonaligned Movement approved a compromise declaration, noticeably different from a draft resolution presented by Cuba, which was very hard on the United States and its allies and to which the moderate states were opposed, observers reported.

The final declaration, which will serve as the basis for the nonaligned summit to be held in Baghdad in September, was approved after more than 20 hours of discussions and disputes among the Latin American group as a result of the Malvinas crisis, the observers added.

With respect to the South Atlantic situation, the Cuban draft resolution referred to the British "attack" and demanded a "strong protest against the United Kingdom's exaggerated and illegal military actions." The draft resolution, doubtlessly written with Argentina's cooperation, also expressed its "unrestricted solidarity" with Buenos Aires and made no mention of the UN Security Council.

The final declaration readily recognizes the Malvinas as part of Latin American territory and reiterates the Nonaligned Movement's support for Argentina and its solidarity with the Argentine struggle against the anachronistic colonial presence.

The word "attack" was deleted from the Cuban draft by the ministers, who instead chose to deplore the operations carried out by a "significant British military force." The ministers, following Jamaica's request, made mention of UN Security Council Resolutions 502 and 505, which seek the withdrawal of the Argentine troops for a "just, negotiated and durable peace."

However, in the portion on Central America, the final text is close to that drafted by Cuba in its strong condemnation of U.S. policy. The United States is accused of supporting and promoting hostile actions against Cuba and of "trying to destabilize the governments of Grenada and Nicaragua."

The declaration also expressed "concern over the deterioration in the Salvadoran situation as a result of imperialist intervention, which represents a threat to peace and security in the region." It asks "for a solution with the participation of all representative political forces."

The declaration also expresses concern over "the increasing economic, political and military dependence of the Chilean authorities on U.S. imperialism."

As for the Middle East situation, although the final declaration uses strong terms against Israel, the Cuban draft was substantially modified. The original draft demanded the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations. This was definitely left out of the final declaration, which requests that "all countries not aid or cooperate in the Zionist plans" and that they "abstain from supplying Israel with military, material and human support."

The declaration also says that "the ministers have recommended to the seventh summit conference, which will be held in Baghdad in September, that decisive and coercive measures be taken within the UN General Assembly."

In regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the ministers asked for "a continuation of the efforts for a just, peaceful and honorable solution to this unfortunate conflict, which has already caused considerable losses in lives and property and which is a threat to peace in the region, while undermining the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement."

In terms of the situation in Afghanistan, the USSR is not mentioned in the final declaration, which "makes a new appeal for a political solution based on the withdrawal of foreign troops and on full respect for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement."

As for the situation in the southern cone of Africa, "the ministers demand compulsory world sanctions against the ignominious South African regime, including an oil embargo, which is being violated by the Western transnational enterprises." The declaration also "strongly condemns the U.S. Government for its friendship and alliance with the South African regime and for its violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the UN Security Council."

In relation to the Sahara problem, which was the subject of tense disucssion between the Algerian and Moroccan representatives, the term "U.S. intervention," which appeared in the Cuban draft, was eliminated; the ministers now mention only "the dangers of foreign intervention." Finally, the declaration says that "the most crucial problem in Africa is the presence of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in South Africa."

Message Condemns Israel

FL051413 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau decided yesterday to request an examination by the UN Security Council of Israel's recent attacks on Palestinian camps and Beirut residential areas so it may adopt appropriate measures. The decision was reached during the evening session at Cuba's proposal. Cuba also submitted the text of a message addressed to the United Nations for the plenary session's consideration. The message states that the participants of the ministerial meeting are deeply dismayed over the new attacks perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors and reiterate that these attacks must be firmly condemned. The document is signed by Coordinating Bureau President Isidoro Malmierca.

The plenary session also heard a Latin American economic system resolution condemning the coercive measures adopted by the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries against Argentina over the Malvinas conflict.

Castro Press Conference

FL041355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday evening, the signing of the trade cooperation protocol between Cuba and Argentina took place at the Cubanacan Hall. The signing was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and of the Nonaligned Movement. Also present were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jesus Montane, alternate Politburo member; Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister; and Nicanor Costa Mendez, Argentine foreign minister.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, after signing the agreement, held a press conference with local and foreign correspondents attending the activity. During the press conference Fidel said that the Nonaligned Movement had always supported the Argentine cause regarding its right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

He stressed that Cuba, within the Nonaligned Movement, had always supported Argentina's rights over the Malvinas and that its policies had been consistent with the principles of our revolution.

Fidel said that the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries would undoubtedly adopt a favorable resolution on that issue. He said that the presence of the Argentine delegation and its foreign minister in the Coordinating Bureau's meeting was very useful.

Fidel told the press that the Argentine foreign minister's speech at the plenary meeting was excellent, very clear, very reasonable, and met Great Britain's arguments. He described it as a brilliant response, saying that it also outlined Argentina's position on the Middle East and South African conflicts which adds to the support of Third World countries.

Fidel added that the Malvinas dispute could have been resolved long ago through peaceful means and that England did not want to resolve it. He recalled that South Africa has attacked its neighboring states, has occupied Namibia by force, invaded Angola, bombs and attacks Namibian refugee camps, attacks Mozambique and Zambia and commits all kinds of misdeeds. Yet, the EEC has never imposed measures against South Africa, despite apartheid and crimes committed by its racism.

Fidel pointed out that despite this, when Argentina exercised its legitimate rights, then all of these EEC countries collaborated to impose measures against the Argentine people. Fidel said that almost all of the countries represented in the Nonaligned Movement have had to struggle to attain their independence and eliminate colonialism and that this struggle by Argentina is an anticolonialist struggle and the Argentine right to recover its territory cannot be questioned.

[Begin Fidel Castro recording] If there is a portion of occupied territory, if there is a colony and the situation must be [word indistinct], no one can question the manner in which a country accomplishes this. Because [word indistinct] all the countries struggling. Argentina has had to struggle over the Malvinas. And it fought in a more fair and elegant manner than any army ever fought (?since no: even one British soldier was killed).

But I, apart from that, don't want to argue over the conduct [of the war], because all of the countries which have attained their independence have attained it through struggle. And colonialism has not disappeared through arguments or reasoning, it has only disappeared through the struggle of the peoples. The right of the people to confront colonialism and struggle for their rights is something universally acknowledged. [end recording]

Fidel said that Costa Mendez' statements before this forum would intensify the Third World's support of the Argentine cause and that that support increases daily, independent of what goes on in the Malvinas. The president of the Nonaligned Movement said that the British may recover the islands but they would not have won the battle over the Malvinas.

Fidel said that the British attack on the cruiser General Belgrano was really an unnecessary holocaust which took the lives of some 300 young Argentines, and charged that that is a cruel way to conduct a war.

[Begin Fidel Castro recording] I believe it was a very fortunate decision by the Argentine Government to send this delegation here to Nonaligned Movement's meeting. In our talks -- since I know you want to know -- we discussed these topics. The Nonaligned Movement, international support, the position of each country, and gaining the solidarity which we all feel is our duty to give to Argentina. On the other hand, this confluct has created a Latin American nationalist and patriotic feeling such as I have never seen before. That is, all we Latin Americans have felt the Argentine cause as our own cause and considered as our own the dead and wounded in Argentina.

The Argentine victory would be our victory and an Argentine defeat would be our defeat, although I am confident that the Argentines will not be defeated, even if the aggressors have some partial successes.

They [the British] have created a very serious conflict with great political implications -- disastrous political implications -- and in my opinion the Argentine firmness [word indistinct] is the key that follows [word indistinct] [end recording].

Regarding the agreement signed last night between Cuba and Argentina, Fidel told the journalists:

[Begin Fidel Castro recording] [unidentified reporter] The agreement Mr President [word indistinct]?

[Fidel's response] It is an agreement renewed every year.

[Reporter] Yes.

[Fidel] The agreement that we had on trade. Then, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to tell you that it is not a military pact, or anything like that.

[Reporters] [Laughter] No.

[Fidel] We can give you a copy to read.

[Reporter] (?We'll take your word).

[Fidel] It is a requirement, but of course at this time everything has more significance. We have taken pains to give the Argentine delegation the priority attention they deserve at this time as a demonstration of the firm solidarity felt in our country. [end recording]

In an exchange with a Radio Rivadavia correspondent, Fidel responded to the following question: [Begin Fidel Castro recording] [Radio Rivadavia correspondent] Tell me, sir, what was your first reaction on 2 April when you learned of the news that Argentina had regained the Malvinas Islands? What were your first thoughts?

[Fidel] Well, my first thought was one of admiration. I though it was a courageous act. Afterward I suffered along with you as all our people suffered when the aggression against Vietnam took place. [word indistinct] an excessive act. There was much indignation. Therefore, I continue to follow the aggressive actions by Great Britain and the growing solidarity of the people. But you are here and you can talk to many. [word indistinct].

[Radio Rivadavia correspondent] We are [words indistinct].

[Fidel] You will be able to see the deep feelings of our people. In regard to solidarity, as I told you before, it is growing and it is of a Latin American nationalistic and patriotic nature. And as for the aggression, we feel it is aggression against us.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

LD042048 Tehran IRNA in English 1909 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 4 Jun (IRNA) -- The competency of Saddam Husayn as the host of the upcoming [word indistinct] nonaligned summit conference was officially questioned by Foreign Minister Velayati as he addressed delegates attending the nonaligned foreign ministers' gathering in Havana last night.

After outlining the (?past) record of the Iraqi ruler [words indistinct] by unprecedented aggression against Iran as well as the downing of the Algerian foreign minister's plane enroute to Iran, Velayati seriously asked the delegates if such a person was competent to host the movement's conference. Asking whether such a measure would not be tantamount to a betrayal of the movement's principles, he urged (?member states not) to accept the Baghdad venue since this would only encourage the aggression of the ruling Iraqi regime. He said that the future of the movement was at stake if nonaligned members met in the capital of a country riddled with dissent, citing the current (?uprisings) in the Iraqi cities of Karbala, An-Najaf and Kirkuk as examples.

Furthermore, he said that the present international situation dictated more than ever the need for unity in the movement. But convening its conference in the [words indistinct] and trusting the presidency to Saddam Husayn would divide the ranks of the member states. He failed to see how the movement could support the Palestinian people against Zionist aggression, yet remain silent over Iraq which has forcibly occupied the territory of a nonaligned country and has left millions homeless and has killed much more than the Zionist regime has killed.

Much of the foreign minister's address was devoted to condemning the crimes of the Zionist regime against Palestine and he noted the unjustified silence of world public opinion on this matter. He also announced Iran's readiness for any action to assist the people of Palestine in gaining their rights.

Referring to the coming second session of the General Assembly for Disarmament, the foreign minister blamed the superpowers for the tension and instability throughout the world. He said they intended to encourage arms purchases by other countries in order to exploit their financial resources. He said Third World countries could use their wealth for the welfare of the people instead of spending it on weapons. On regional issues Velayati expressed his support for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone, and asked for the dismantling of all foreign bases in the region and the elimination of foreign powers' presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. In this context [words indistinct] the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force as the [words indistinct] international security and called for its (?unconditional) condemnation.

Meets With Fidel

LD062042 Tehran IRNA in English 1945 GMT 6 June 82

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (IRNA) -- Foreign Minister Velayati met and conferred last night with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana. In that meeting, the Iranian mission members who had gone to Havana to take part in the Non-Aligned Movement foreign ministers' conference and the Cuban foreign minister as well as some other Cuban officials were present. Foreign Minister Velayati expressed his gratitude to Fidel Castro for the Cuban hospitality during the conference and hoped for the development of bilateral cooperation through the opening of the Iranian Embassy in Havana.

Castro in turn, expressed optimism for the growth in the two countries' mutual relations. The Iranian Embassy in Havana opened on Saturday.

CASTRO, PANAMA'S ROYO DISCUSS FALKLANDS

PA052338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 5 Jun (AFP) -- An authoritative source has announced that Panamanian President Aristides Royo met with his Cuban counterpart Fidel Castro this morning, and both discussed "international topics, particularly the Malvinas situation."

According to the same source, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez were present at the meeting, which took place at the Jose Marti Airport in Havana. Later, the Panamanian chief of state left for Santo Domingo, the next stopover in his trip to France.

SALVADORANS ATTEND MEETING, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

FL051411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Members of the political-diplomatic committee of the FMLN and the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] of El Salvador held a press conference yesterday afternoon in one of the rooms of the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

(Salvador Samayoa) explained that they were attending the nonaligned meeting to strengthen ties with member countries and learn more about the movement, since nonalignment was one of the basic premises of the Salvadoran revolutionary fronts' foreign policy. He charged that U.S. officers comprise 10 percent of the Salvadoran regime's army officers and reiterated that the United States is supporting the regime not only militarily, but also economically, politically and diplomatically.

(Samayoa) reported that the FMLN and the FDR have permanent representation in 47 countries on three continents. He added that in the course of the nonaligned meeting, they have met with more than 50 delegations, most of them at the ministerial level.

Speaking about the electoral maneuver recently orchestrated by the United States in El Salvador, (Samayoa) said: [Begin recording] The net political result of that electoral maneuver is now completely clear. It marks the rise, the legalization of the fascist forces in control of the state apparatus. And when we say fascist we are not talking about an adjective but about a concrete thing, because Major d'Aubuisson, the leader of the fascist ARENA who now goes around in suit and tie, spent his time until recently in the basements of the National Guard torturing labor, peasant, student and teachers leaders, leaders of the people. [end recording]

(Samayoa) stressed that the Salvadoran regime and its master, the U.S. Government, are still bent on finding a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict. He added that only a few days ago the first brigade trained in the United States this year arrived in El Salvador. This brigade has already taken part in the fighting in Chalatenango. [Begin recording] For our part, we are still receptive to a political solution precisely because we have the strength. But we are still also firm in our resolve to continue the struggle until the people's final victory. [end recording]

When a foreign journalist asked him about U.S. charges that Cuba and Nicaragua were supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, the revolutionary leader replied: [Begin recording] We have always told the U.S. Government; prove it. We can prove the daily, massive delivery of U.S. arms to the Salvadoran Army but the United States has been unable to present a single piece of evidence that Cuba arms are coming into our country. We tell the United States that in all popular wars, the largest source of logistical supply has always been the enemy army. We shall continue to recover arms and other military equipment from the enemy army in the fighting, in the country itself. The United States has encircled us by sea and land with the help of the Honduran and Guatemalan armies and spy ships in the Pacific. And now it wants to tell the world that even with the whole Honduran and Guatemalan armies and its ships in the Pacific, we are bringing large quantities of Cuban weapons into the country every day. This has no logic. We would ask the United States to prove it. We, of course, deny the State Department's claim. It is merely its justification to do what it is doing. [end recording]

For his part, (Mario Aguinada Carranza), who is also a member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic committee, warned about the danger that the Salvadoran conflict might become an international conflict as a result of the support the Honduran and Guatemalan armies are giving the genocidal Salvadoran regime. On this subject, he said: [Begin recording] We feel that world opinion can help in preventing this conflict from becoming a regional [as heard] conflict, to counter the provocative, aggressive plans of the Reagan administration, which is the only beneficiary in this situation. The Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran revolutionaries have the same common enemy and pursue the same goals of justice, democracy and freedom. We are entitled to coordinate our efforts. [end recording]

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI INTERVIEWED AT MEETING

FL041725 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The developments and related activities at the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau meeting, and Fidel's meeting with the local and foreign press after signing the economic cooperation protocol, were some of yesterday's outstanding events. The speeches by the heads of delegations demonstrate the concensus of the participants in confronting aggressive imperialist policies, in condemning colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and in rejecting fascism, zionism and apartheid. The heads of delegations that addressed the plenary demonstrated the Third World countries' firm decision to fight for peace and for a new world economic order.

Within the framework of the nonaligned meeting, Cuba and the PLO upgraded PLO representation in Cuba to the ambassadorial level, Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO's political department said: [Begin Qaddumi recording] [Arabic with consecutive translation into Spanish] The step taken by Cuba today is very important for our people's struggle in gaining the full solidarity of the Cuban people, government and party. Under the leadership of Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Cuba has always maintained the policy of helping the Palestinian people in their struggle and of supporting national liberation movements. We are sure that this step we have taken is going to be of great assistance to our people. [end recording]

IRAQ'S HAMMADI MEETS NONALIGNED COMMITTEE MEMBERS

JN051951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 5 Jun (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here tonight with the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Zambia and with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, members of the good offices committee stemming from the Nonaligned Movement to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. They discussed issues related to the committee's work and efforts to end the conflict between the two countries. The committee reported yesterday to the Nonaligned Movement on the results of its mission. The report included the views of the two conflicting parties on ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

ARGENTINA'S COSTA MENDEZ LEAVES FOR CARACAS

FL041811 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpt] There's a last minute report that Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has left for Venezuela after taking part in the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau underway at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Shortly before leaving for Caracas, Costa Mendez said that he was truly surprised that the United States had sided with Great Britain and supplied weapons and military assistance to slaughter the children of Argentina. He expressed gratitude to the Cuban people and president for their fraternal solidarity for the struggle Argentina is currently engaged in and also gave thanks for the courtesies extended to his delegation in Cuba.

JORGE BLANCO DISMISSES RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA022055 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Interview with Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, president-elect of the Dominican Republic, by Rene Hernandez of Circuito RPC Television in Panama City on 1 June]

[Text] Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, president-elect of the Dominican Republic, arrived in Panama this morning on the first stop of a tour to establish contacts with leaders of Central and South American countries. He was met at Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera airport by Tancredo Anselmo Duluc Hernandez, the Dominican ambassador to Panama, and by Jose Maria Cabrera, acting foreign minister.

Jorge Blanco will meet this afternoon with Dr Aristides Royo, the president of Panama, and he will speak with leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD].

Salvador Jorge Blanco was elected president of the Dominican Republic on 16 May. He represents the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], the political group that served as a model for the Panamanian PRD.

Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco plans to develop political, social and economic programs which will allow the participation of all the Dominican sectors, including the opposition. His government programs are the answer to the historical process experienced by his country during the last decades and to the international events that affected it.

The PRD, which he represents, is convinced that it is high time to definitely eradicate abject poverty, give just salaries to the workers and peasants, substantially reduce the chronic unemployment rates, improve health and nutrition levels, eliminate illiteracy, and offer better housing opportunities and sanitary conditions that are compatible with human dignity. Salvador Jorge Blanco is a lawyer and a professor in Santo Domingo University; he is married to (Acela Mera de Jorge) and has 2 children. Blanco is 56 years old and is a social democrat.

Questioned about his international policy regarding Cuba, Blanco affirmed: [begin recording] On several occasions we have pointed out that political relations are not one of our primary needs; consequently, we don't foresee this type of relations with Cuba.

[Question] How will you form that government which you describe as the union of all official and opposition forces?

[Jorge Blanco] [I am going to implement] a new style of government which will call for greater participation of and closer ties with all sectors, especially those sectors which have been sidelined throughout our history. This will be not only at the executive but also at the legislative level, through a great political rapport between the government and the party, and vice versa. Thus, there will be a unity of criteria for the execution of the national concentration government programs. Above all, in those cases where the circumstances demand new measures that are not foreseen in the government programs, the party will always be there, to support as well as to increase faith in the future government actions. [end recording]

Asked for his opinion of the British-Argentine conflict, Dr Jorge Blanco said: [begin recording] It is very regrettable. We understand and agree with Argentina's claims, but we consider that claims should not endanger continental nor world peace in any way. [end recording]

CHILE

PINOCHET DENIES REPORTS CURRENCY TO BE DEVALUED

PY060254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean Government is preparing a number of new measures to confront the economic recession without devaluating the currency or changing the existing liberal model, President Gen Augusto Pinochet reported here today.

The devaluation of the peso with respect to the dollar, whose parity has been maintained without variation for 3 years, was suggested by some economists as a means of stimulating exports and industrial activity, which have experienced a strong decrease in the past few months. Pinochet said: Many think there will be a devaluation, but be assured this will not occur. I see there are some who are buying dollars, thinking they will be able to earn several million while sitting in their chairs. If we increase the price of the dollar and lower that of the peso, we would enter an inflationary spiral no one would be able to stop, and the government must prevent this.

Speaking to representatives of commercial groups, who spoke to him about a decrease in sales and domestic production, the chief of state said a package of economic measures is being prepared and that they would learn about this soon. Although he did not specify what these measures would be, Pinochet reiterated his concern at unemployment, which last April reached 18.4 percent as a result of a wave of bankruptcies and massive layoffs in private industry.

ECUADOR

HURTADO SENDS "URGENT' MESSAGE TO ARGENTINA, UK

PA040529 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrera has issued a urgent call to Argentine President Gen Leopoldo Galtieri and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for an immediate cease-fire and suspension of hostilities in the South Atlantic in accordance with a proposal presented by Spain and Panama at the UN Security Council.

The General Directorate of Information of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry disclosed this call in face of the fact that the armed struggle between Artentina and the United Kingdom was of such magnitude and consequences that [words indistinct] a cable dispatch that the Eucadorean president sent to the British prime minister and the Argentine president:

The Ecuadorean people and government are following with profound anguish the deterioration of the conflict in the South Atlantic, which has resulted in so many victims and so much pain for the peoples involved in the struggle. In view of the fact that the armed struggle is reaching such magnitude and has such unpredictable consequences, I am issuing the most urgent call to you on behalf of the Ecuadorean people and government so that you may institute an immediate cease-fire and so that the hostilities may be suspended without further delay, according to the initiative presented by Spain and Panama at the UN Security Council. I am invoking the humanitarian principles in which our civilization takes such pride and to the development of which Argentina and the United Kingdom have so effectively contributed.

[Signed] Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the Republic of Ecuador.